The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,336.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

		Rs.	
For a year in advance, delivered in Town		52	0
including postage	„	72	0
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including postage	„	7	12
Single Copy for Cash	„	0	4
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Ten lines and under
First insertion .... Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto .... „ 2 8
Third Ditto .... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ... „ 0 2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion ... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
In the Native languages double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each...Rupee 1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BENGAL.

Marriages.

STERNDALE—GRIFFITHS—May 24th, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. R. A. H. Norman, Henry Barlow Sterndale, Esq., Benares, to Gertrude Mary, only daughter of Edward Pryce Griffiths, Esq., of Castle Rainey, Bally Gunge.

HATTEN—de VERINNE—May 24th, at Christ Church, Bhagulpore, by the Rev. M. E. Mills, A. C. S., brother-in-law of the bride, Charles William Hatten, Esq., M. A., of Gonville-and-Caius College, Cambridge, and Principal of La Martiniere College, Calcutta, to Rozaie Jane Palmer, fifth daughter of Joseph Maximin de Verinne, Esq., of Jungypore.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

Births.

ROSSETTO—May 27th, at Cawnpore, the wife of D. Rossetto, Esq., Indigo Planter, late Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Cawnpore Division, of a son.

FINCH—May 24th, at Mussoorie, the wife of Major H. Finch, of a son.

Deaths.

BARTON—May 24th, at Dhurmsala, Punjab, Cecilia Annie, the beloved infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cecil M. Barton, aged 19 months.

PASKE—May 26th, at Garden House, Kussowlie, Richard Fullerton, eldest of the infant twin-sons of Major and Mrs. W. Paske, aged 3 months and 13 days.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, and Bussorah on the following dates :—

Leave Bombay	3rd &	17th	Leave Bussorah	19th &	2nd
„ Muscat	8th	22nd	„ Koweit	20th	3rd
„ B. Abbas	11th	25th	„ Bushire	23rd	6th
„ Linga	12th	26th	„ Linga	26th	9th
„ Bahrein	14th	28th	„ B. Abbas	28th	11th
„ Bushire	16th	30th	„ Muscat	29th	12th
Arrive Bussorah	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd	16th

The Steam Ship "EUPHRATES," 750 tons, 149 H. P., Commander J. H. Atkinson, will be despatched as above on 18th June.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

Dates of Departure.

From Bombay usually about	11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on	5th and 20 h.

The Steam Ship "KURRACHEE," 700 tons, 140 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning ; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates :—

Leave Bombay	1 &	15	Leave Calcutta	1 &	16
„ Carwar	2	16	„ Bimlipatam	4	18
„ Narrakal	5	19	„ Vizagapatam	4	18
„ Tuticorin		20	„ Coconada	5	19
„ Colombo		21	„ Madras	10	24
„ Galle			„ Negapatam	11	25
„ Negapatam	10	24	„ Galle	14	
„ Madras	15	30	„ Colombo		27
„ Coconada	17	2	„ Tuticorin		29
„ Vizagapatam	18	3	„ Narrakal	16	1
„ Bimlipatam	18	3	„ Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay	2	5

The Steam Ship "ARABIA," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., Commander H. Maddison, will be despatched as above on the 15th June, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government). The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Departure from Boree Bunder to	Oorun.		Oolwa.		Karanjah.		Rewas.		Dhurumtur.	
	FARES.									
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	3	0	5	0	3	0	3	0	5	0
Second Class	0	8	0	12	0	8	0	8	0	12
Third Class	0	4	0	6	0	4	0	4	0	6

The Steam Ferry Boats will continue to run as follows until further notice :—
From Boree Bunder every afternoon at 3 P. M.
From Dhurumtur and Oolwa every morning at 7 A. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 24th March 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in Boree Bunder.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

For Passengers.

First Class	£64	10	0	Including Railway Transit in Egypt.
Second Class	37	5	0	
Third Class	23	5	0	

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Office of

STEARNS, HOBART & CO.,
Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S. Co., Limited.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Palmerston*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Palmerston*.

Bombay, 21st May 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Princess of Wales*, Captain Catzer, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. (Ld.),
Agents ship *Princess of Wales*.

Bombay, 25th May 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Rathfern*, from Liverpool, are hereby requested to send off Boats for their Cargo at once, otherwise their Goods will be landed as they come to hand at their risk and expense. Captain Mitchell will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

JAMES MITCHELL,
Master of Ship *Rathfern*.

1st June 1866.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per *Strongbow*, Dixon, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Dixon will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 25th May 1866.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per *Rohilla*, Galloway, Master, from Clyde, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Galloway will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 31st May 1866.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)—At the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, held on the 8th May 1866, the following Gentlemen were elected as Directors and confirmed by the subsequent Meeting held on the 31st May 1866 viz., Messrs. Trimbuc Ramchundra, Ebrahim Noordin, and Leladhur Vandravun, and that Mr. Bhugwantrao Ramchundraji was re-elected as Chairman of the Board of Directors.

BHUGWANTRAO RAMCHUNDRAJI, Chairman.

Bombay, 2nd June 1866.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates :—

First Class	£60	Exclusive of Wines and Railway Transit in Egypt.
Second Class	£35	

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool ; or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London ; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria ; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "KRISHNA," 1,500 tons, Captain Pomeroy, will be despatched about the 15th June, calling at Aden, Hodeidah and Jedda.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers,
B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited).

"OVERLAND PASSENGERS" should procure their requirements from BADHAM & Co., Apollo House. "See Catalogue."

NOTICES.

ADVERTISEMENTS for the forthcoming RAILWAY GUIDE and HAND BOOK of INFORMATION for TRAVELLERS should reach this Office not later than the 3rd of June ensuing. It will be published on the 5th, and contain the Monsoon Time Table of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways (published under authority) ; a list of the various Steam Navigation Companies, with all necessary information concerning them ; a List of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, Bullock Carts, Bunder Boats, Dhinghies, &c. &c.

Bombay Gazette Office, May 24th.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Established 1850.

KURRACHEE LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a further Call of Rs. 50 (fifty) per Share is payable at the Office of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co. on or before the 30th June.

FLEMING & Co.,
Kurrachee, 29th May 1866. Secretaries & Treasurers.

REMOVAL.—CHESSON & WOODHALL, Booksellers, &c., beg to inform their Constituents, and the Public in general, that they have removed from 24 Medow Street to No. 10 Hummum Street, opposite Watson's and Partridge's Rooms.

Bombay, 23rd May 1866.

NOTICE.—TUTICORIN COTTON PRESS Co. (LIMITED).—The STEAM PRESSES of this Company being now completed, ORDERS for PRESSING and SHIPPING COTTON will be received by

JOHN KINNEAR, Manager.

Tuticorin, 1st May 1866.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY.

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India.

Nearly Nine Hundred Pages.—*Price Rs. 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

THE NEW ORIENTAL BOARDING HOUSE, 66 Dockyard Road, Mazagon.

Proprietress.—Mrs. J. Gaynor.

The Proprietress begs to inform her Friends and the Public that she will open the above BOARDING HOUSE on the 31st instant.

She trusts to merit a share of their support by the cleanliness of her house, and that attention to the wants and comforts of her Friends and Customers.

A first class Billiard Table for the use of the Boarders.

A good BILLIARD MARKER REQUIRED.

18th May 1866.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Bank's Offices, Meadow Street, on THURSDAY the 7th June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of appointing Auditors in the place of A. Stewart, Esq., resigned, in consequence of having joined the Direction of the Bombay Bank, and H. Brook, Esq., deceased.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.

Bombay, 23rd May 1866.

NOTICE.—Probate of the Will of the late HENRY NEPTUNE GRANT having been granted to his Executor, the undersigned, all persons who have any claims against the Estate, are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned within one month from this date, or the Estate will be wound up without reference thereto ; and all persons indebted to the Estate are required to pay their Debts within the period above mentioned.—Dated this 18th day of May 1866.

P. GRANT, Saddler,
Fort, Bombay.

ENGLISH ACADEMY.—No. 6, GRANT BUILDINGS.—A SCHOOL, for the education of European Children, will be OPENED on the 1st May next, at the above premises.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months. Samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reillz and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

EUROPEAN EMPORIUM AND COMMISSION ROOMS—23, Apollo Street.

York Hams.

Salted Salmon and Herrings, in Jars, Tins, and Bottles ; Moir's Fresh Herrings and Salmon ; Game and Pork Pies ; Macaroni and Vermicelli ; Jams ; Jellies ; Sauces ; and other Stores.

Also a handsome Park Phaeton, and Grey Arab Horse, with harness, &c.

Outstation orders must be accompanied with a remittance.

S. D'ESPERANCE.

Bombay, 26th March 1866.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

POONA SEMINARY.—
A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.
For prospectuses apply to

HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a THIRD CALL of Rupees Two Hundred and Fifty (Rs. 250) per Share is payable at the Office of the undersigned, Meadow Street, on or before 15th June 1866, in conformity with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held THIS DAY.

By order of the Board,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 17th April 1866.

THE EAST INDIA BANK.—Whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Bank, held on the 21st instant, it was resolved that the Special Resolution first passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders held on the 19th April, ultimo,—"That the Bank be wound up voluntarily, and that the undersigned be appointed Liquidators of the Bank"—be confirmed.

Notice is hereby given to all Debtors of the said Bank, forthwith to pay their several Debts to the undersigned as such Liquidators, and all persons claiming to be Creditors of the Bank are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned, at the Offices of the Bank, No. 3 Hornby Row, a Statement of their several Claims for investigation.

BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE,
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY,
Liquidators of the East India Bank.

Bombay, 28th May 8866.

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."—The *Bombay Guardian* was published from 1851 to 1865, maintaining its character throughout this period as a religious, undenominational, Catholic Journal. Its publication ceased in July last, by a necessity that seemed unavoidable. Much regret for this cessation has since been expressed, and arrangements have at length been made for its re-establishment under the former Editorship. Several gentlemen of known ability have agreed to write for it, and it is hoped that the questions of the day—literary, social, political, scientific, and missionary—may find appropriate treatment in its columns; the first place, in all discussions, being given to the testimony of Scripture.

Terms of Subscription—Rs. 12 per annum; with Indian Postage Rs. 15-4-0. Payable in advance, (quarterly, where more convenient.) Adress, "Editor *Bombay Guardian*, Tract and Book Depository, Esplanade."

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM & Company,

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, G. C. B.

APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO AND MARINE STREETS, BOMBAY.

BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts, Rs. 50, 55, 60 and 65 per dozen, made to measure, and universally worn in India. *See Catalogue.*

		Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts	each.	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts	„	10	0
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts	„	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Spun Silk Shirts	„	12	8
BADHAM'S Zingary Cricketting Shirts	„	10	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	„	20	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Sleeping Suits	„	20	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits		20	0
BADHAM'S Regent, Dux, Indian and Military Collars	per doz.	7	0
BADHAM'S India Gauze Banians	each.	4	12
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Banians	„	4	12
BADHAM'S Gauze Banians	„	4	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Drawers	„	6	0
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks	per doz.	20	0
BADHAM'S Fine Dressed Cotton Socks	„	11	0
BADHAM'S Celebrated Merino Hosiery.			
BADHAM'S Knickerbocker Stockings	each.	3	8
Jouvin's best French Kid Gloves	per pair.	2	12
White Kid Gloves	„	1	12
Dog Skin Gloves	„	2	12
Buck and Doe Gloves	„	3	12
The Universal Scarf	each.	4	12
The Romal Scarf for Pin or Ring	„	4	8
The Windsor Scarf	„	2	12
The Derby Scarf	„	4	8
The Diamond Scarf	„	4	4

An immense assortment of Scarfs and Ties.

Overland Trunks, 2 feet 6, 2 feet 9, 3 feet, Rs. 26, 28 and 30 each.
Railway Portmanteaus, Rs. 17, 19, and 22 each.
Courier Bags, 6, 8, 9, and 12 Rupees.
Hat Cases, Rs. 6-12 each, Railway Rugs Rs. 12 to 30.
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Black Silk Hats.
ELLWOOD'S Helmets, Oxford and Shooting Hats.
CHRISTY'S Melton, Oxford, Straw, and Tweed Hats.

Mofussil orders will have special attention.

BADHAM'S Catalogue contains particulars of the Route to England via Trieste, also the P. and O. Co.'s rates of passage money, and the Winners of the Derby at Epsom since 1846.

BADHAM & Co.,
Apollo House, Bombay.

LOST, by my servant in November 1864, three MEMORANDA for 650 SHARES in the Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited) standing in my name.

Any person producing the said Receipts to me, before the 14th proximo, will be rewarded.

All parties are hereby cautioned not to purchase the same or advance money upon them.

The Receipts are dated 6th September 1864 and are numbered—
703 for 600 shares.
704 two memoranda of 25 shares each.

PREMCHUND ROYCHUND.

Bombay, 30th May 1866.

NAPIER FOUNDRY AND ENGINE WORKS,
Foras Road, Byculla, Bombay.

D. T. STEWART & Co. beg to notify that they are now prepared to execute all manner of Iron and Brass Castings, to undertake repairs of Marine and other Engines, and to furnish Estimates for the supply of Hydraulic Presses, Pumps, and every description of Machinery.

All Ship work and up-country requirements will receive prompt attention.

Communications to be addressed to the Works, as above, or directed to care of Messrs. JOHN TANNER & Co., No. 12 Meadow Street.

Bombay, 1st June 1866.

B. H. CAMA'S TRUST.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the DIVIDEND of 4 Annas per Rupee, advertised to be paid on 15th inst., will be paid in two instalments, one of 2 Annas per Rupee on that date, and the other of 2 Annas per Rupee on 16th July next.

This alteration has been found necessary on account of the non-receipt to date of various expected remittances, and owing to the fact that it is impossible in the present state of affairs to realize certain property and securities which it was considered at the date of advertisement would be available to meet Dividend.

J. L. BRODIE,
Manager to B. H. Cama's Trustees.

Bombay, 10th May 1866.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo. W. ADDIS and CAMPBELL, C. E.

No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

A CARD.
Mr. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the 8th Bombay Landable Society will be held at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, in the Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY next, the 5th June 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M. The Audited Account of the Society, for the year 1865, will be laid before the Meeting.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 30th May 1866. Secretaries and Treasurers.

BOMBAY FINANCE CORPORATION (LIMITED).—All DEBTORS of the Bombay Finance Corporation (Limited) are required to PAY forthwith their several DEBTS ; and all persons claiming to be Creditors of the said Association are hereby required to forward statements of their Claims to Messrs. KELLY & Co., Solicitors to the Liquidators, at their Office, in Apollo Street.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE"
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.
Mrs. LAKE,
MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER.

"Rich Moire Antique Robes," "Rich Fancy and Plain Silks," "Bonnets," "Mantles," "Hats," "Corsets," "Crinolines," &c., &c.

For Children.—"Blouses," "Pelisses," "Hats," "Hoods," &c., &c.

Wedding and *Mourning orders* promptly complied with every requisite being constantly kept in stock.

Ladies' own Materials made up from *1st March to 1st November.*

Orders from outstations, to meet with attention, must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

NOW READY, in large 8vo, price Rs. 2, BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, Part I., Vol. II., containing Reports of 1864-5. Edited by R. T. Reid, Esq., LLD., Barrister-at-Law. Copies on sale at the office of the Collector of Bombay.

Bombay, 24th May 1866.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).—The rate of INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS from THIS DATE and until further notice will be as follows, viz :—

For 3 months	8	per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „	7	ditto.
„ 12 „	7	ditto.

By Order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Offg. Manager.

GRAND FINANCE COMPANY (Ld.).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY the 13th proximo, at 3 P. M., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 25 Meadow Street, to pass the following Resolutions :—

1. That the Company be wound up voluntarily.
2. That Liquidators be appointed and their remuneration fixed.

By order,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Manager.

Bombay, 30th May 1866.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP-OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—SECOND DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SECOND DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS of the above Company, amongst the Shareholders thereof, at the rate of Rupees 100 per Share (subject as to Shareholders indebted to the Company, to the payment of all Debts due from them to the Company) will be made on and after the 6th June next, at the Company's Office, No. 31, Meadow Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 and 3. Production of the SHARE CERTIFICATES will be required.

S. P. FRAMJEE,
D. BYRAMJEE, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 30th May 1866

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in terms of previous Advertisements, all Shares in this Bank on which any Calls remain unpaid are absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company, in conformity with Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India and the Articles of Association.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.

16th February 1866.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having contracted with the Great Indian Peninsula, and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railways for the exclusive right of Advertising at all Stations on both lines of Railway, is ready to make arrangements with Advertisers for the exhibition of Placards, (which must be Framed) at any or all Stations on either line.

J. M. MACLEAN.

Bombay Gazette Office, March 22nd.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—NOWROJEE DADABHOY & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.—NEW £20 SHARES.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SHARE CERTIFICATES, on account of the new Capital created in January last, are already for delivery at the Company's Offices, Rampart Row, on production of the Banker's Receipts.

Bombay, 30th May 1866.

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) regret to be under the necessity of increasing their prices of Bacon, Ham and Cheese (which is received by each Overland Steamer) owing to the high prices ruling in England in consequence of the epidemic in Cattle. Prices from the present date will be as follows :—

Ham and Bacon	Rs. 1-6	per pound.
Cheese all kinds in cut	Rs. 1-8	ditto.

Bombay, 1st December 1865.

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) beg to ask their Constituents to address their Correspondence in future to the Medical Hall, Byculla, as they find it more expedient to concentrate their work at the Company's General Depôt there.

The Book-keeping will also be carried on at the same place, and they would consider it a favour if all their Bombay Customers would direct their servants to Byculla when in reference to Accounts.

A registry for accounts wanted &c., will be kept in the Fort Shop for those who find it more convenient.

15th February 1866

SCALES FOR WEIGHING RUPEES.—Several Scales of different powers, weighing from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,000, with tripod stand, Gilt Brass Chains, Copper Pans, fitted in Oak Boxes, with Gun Metal weights, Engraved from ¼ Tola to 1,000 Tolas.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

NEW TEAS DIRECT FROM CHINA.—Received by the last Steamer.

Blacks of all kinds.
Finest Pouchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Souchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Orange and Flowery Pekoe separate.
Do. New Hyson separate.

In Packets of 1 pound and Boxes of 7 pounds each at Rs. 3 per pound.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)

ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS, RUSKS and SCOTCH BUNS in TINS, received by each Overland Steamer.

BREAKFAST BACON, HAM & CHEESE —Received by each Overland Steamer :—

Double Glos'ter.
Somerset.
Wiltshire.
Berkley. } At Rs. 1½ per lb. in cut.
Chedder.
Albert.
Stilton.
Wiltshire Streaky Bacon.
Westphalia and York Hams, in Canvas.
Cumberland, Wiltshire, and York Hams.

Tongues, Bath Chops, Poultry and Game, Fish and Soups, with such other provisions as will not bear a Cape-voyage, the undersigned having made suitable arrangements with the P. and O. Company's London Manager to meet this, and by way of novelty.

Mutton Hams in Canvas.
Cured Side Mutton in cut.
And Bayonne Hams.

CHEESE STANDS of various patterns.

CLARET-JUGS, assorted sizes and patterns.

CIN BONNET BOXES and BULLOCK TRUNKS of sizes.

A LARGE SELECTION of Parrot and Canary Bird Cages now being landed.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

GLASS BOTTLES, of all descriptions, manufactured by the North London Glass Bottle Company. Cheaper than any other House. Soda Water Bottles 15s. per Gross. Drug and Medical Bottles at very low prices. Orders and Communications should be addressed, I. ISAACS and Company, North London Glass Bottle Works, 25 and 24, Francis Street, Tottenham Court Road, London.

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF MATCHES, WAX VESTAS, AND VESUVIANS.—BRYANT and MAY, Patent Safety Match Manufacturers, Whitechapel Road, London, E., prepare and pack all their manufactures specially for exportation, and warrant them suitable for all climates.

Bryant and May's Patent Special Safety Matches contain no Phosphorus and light only on the Box ; any quantity may be kept in stock without the slightest danger, as they are not liable to spontaneous combustion.

B. & M. give the following extracts from one or two leading English papers, referring to their Patent Special Safety Matches, which light only on the Box :—

London Times.—"Another most valuable invention is shown here in some improved 'Safety Matches' by Bryant and May. These curious Matches cannot be ignited either by friction or percussion, or in any way except by being rubbed on the side of the box in which they are contained."

Examiner.—"Incomparably the safest form of Lucifer."

Dispatch.—"The 'Special Safety Match' of Bryant and May will only ignite when rubbed on the prepared surface of the Box, and is not liable to spontaneous combustion. It is really a great invention."

Colliery Guardian.—"Bryant and May's 'Special Safety Match' comes recommended to the public on the double ground of Safety and Health, and considering the great security it offers against accidental fires, it should be used everywhere and by everybody in dwelling-houses and warehouses, by employers and employed."

Bryant and May's Royal Wax Vestas, in round plaid Boxes, and in Japanned Tin Boxes of different sizes.

Bryant and May's "Jonkopings Tandstickors," in strong and compact 50-gross cases, the best cheap match in the market, quality guaranteed.

Bryant and May, Lucifer Match and Wax Vesta Manufaaturers, Whitechapel Road, London, E., pay careful and prompt attention to all Shipping orders.

Bryant and May, Fairfield Works, Bow, London, E.

INDIAN CARRYING COMPANY (Limited).—CARTING AGENTS AND CONTRACTORS.—PASSENGER ARRANGEMENTS.—Spring Shigrams and Covered Carts for the conveyance of Passengers proceeding to Agra, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, and Stations on the East Indian Railway are run daily from Boorhanpoor (Lall Baugh Station) to Mhow and Indore in connection with the Bullock Trains from Indore to Agra.

FARES FROM BOORHANPOOR.

	One Shigram with Passenger inside, Servant outside, and 40 lbs. baggage.	One Shigram with 2 Passengers inside, Servant outside, and 80 lbs. baggage.	Covered Cart to hold 4 Passengers and 12 Maunds (1000 lbs.) luggage.
To Mhow	Rs. 45	Rs. 60	Rs. 30
„ Indore	„ 50	„ 70	„ 32-8-0.

GOODS ARRANGEMENTS.

The Company undertake the conveyance of Goods and parcels at through rates from Bombay to the following towns in the three presidencies, viz. :—

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Asseerghur, Boorhanpore, Indore, Lall Baugh, Mhow, Munmar, Sholapore, Ahmednugger (via Dhond), Barsee, and Kupperwanjee.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Madras,

Arcot, Beypore, Bangalore, Bellary, Cochin, Combaconum, Coonoor, Cuddapah, Conjeveram, Calicut, Coimbatore, Herioor, Karicall, Kotagherry, Metapolium, Madura, Mysore, Namcaul, Negapatam, Ootacamund, Ponany, Pothanore, Palghaut, Seringapatam, Sooramungalum, Salem, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Tranquebar, Toomcoor, Vellore, Wallajahpett, Wellington, and Yercaud.

BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

Calcutta,

Agra, Allygurh, Allahabad, Attock, Benares, Cawnpore, Dewas, Dinapore, Dehlie, Dhurmpore, Ferozepore, Goonah, Gwalior, Ghazeepore, Ghazeeabad, Googranwalla, Goojrat, Hatrus, Futteghur, Jullunder, Jhelum, Kalka, Kurnaul, Loodiana, Lucknow, Lahore, Muttra, Mirzapore, Meerutt, Meean Meer, Mooltan, Murree, Nowshera, Peshawur, Patna, Phillour, Roorkee, Rajpore, Rawul Pindee, Shajapore, Seepree, Simla, Sealkote, Umritsur, Umballah, Wuzeerabad, Beorah and Fyzabad.

By special arrangement the Company also forward Goods and Parcels to Akola, Ahmedabad, Bhownuggur, Deesa, Dhoolia, Malligaum, Kurrachee, Khundwah, Neemuch, Nusseerabad, Seroor, Sattara, Hoomnabad, Secunderabad, Hydrabad, Beejapore, Budnaira, Oomrawuttee, Nagpoor, and Kamptee.

The Company undertake the Cartage of Goods to and from the Railway Stations at Barsee, Dhond, Sholapore, Boorhanpoor, and Bombay at reasonable rates.

Furniture and merchandize of every description removed from one part of the town of Bombay to another by English Spring Vans or Platform Trollies. Spring Van with pair of Bullocks and Driver let out at the rate of Rs. 6 per day.

Goods received at Up-country Stations and despatched to England via the Cape or Egypt, and Goods consigned from England to the Company's care, will be cleared and despatched to Up-country Stations without delay.

Further particulars regarding the Company's rates and arrangements may be obtained on application to

LOUIS S. MOSS, Acting Manager.

Offices Bombay, 20 Grant Road, (opposite the Theatre). Branch Office, 1, Hornby Row, Fort.

NOTICES.

UNITED MERCANTILE COMPANY (LIMITED).—(UNDER LIQUIDATION.)

युनाइटेड मरकनटायल कंपनी लीमीटेड.

યુનાઇટેડ મરકનટાઇલ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Second Distribution of the Assets of the above Company, at the rate of Rs. 12 per Share, will be made to the Registered Shareholders who have paid the 1st and 2nd Calls on and after MONDAY the 4th proximo, during business hours, at the Office of the undersigned, No. 4, Church Lane.

The Shareholders are requested to produce their Certificates of Shares at the time of applying for payment.

By order,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents for Liquidators.

Bombay, 26th May 1866.

SELF-ACTING ORGANS.—J. NEUBERG invites the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay to an inspection of two handsome SELF-ACTING ORGANS, received from one of the best makers in Europe, and playing Orchestral and Operatic Music in a most sweet and powerful tone.

J. NEUBERG.

23, Byculla.

MR. J. NEUBERG, General Importer of English and Foreign goods, begs to draw the attention of the Public to the carefully selected goods (which he has in stock) as described below :—

Pianos, solid Mahogany ; also Walnut Wood, by Schiedmayer.
Harmoniums, Solid Oakwood.
Musical Boxes, with Bells and Drums.
Toys—a large and handsome assortment.
Embroidery for Cushions & Slippers.
Bronze, Glass, and Porcelain Ornaments.
Reflecting Garden Globular Mirrors.
Perfumery by several of the best English makers.
Spectacles with Tinted Glass.
Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar Holders.
Reading Lamps of great variety.
Table Linen of all description, and English and Country made.
Counterpaines and Quilts.
Wallpapers of great variety.
Gold Beadings for Picture Frames and Cornices of walls.

Cheroots—best Trichinopoly and Pondicherry.

Mr. J. Neuberg receives a regular monthly supply of the undermentioned provisions.
Prime York Hams.—Middleton Bacon.
Stilton Cheese and Double Gloster Cheese.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,
(FREE FROM ADULTERATION,)
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. and B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils ; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. and B. are AGENTS for LEA and PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

ROSSELET & Co., Bombay, Chronometer Makers and Importers of English and Foreign WATCHES and JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions.

Established 1858.
Sole Agents in Western India for
PATECK
BENOIT
COURVOISIER BROTHERS } Celebrated Gold and Silver Watches.

and some eminent London and Paris Watch manufacturers. Gold Prize Medals have been awarded to their Swiss head firm, for highly finished Watches, at the International Exhibitions of London and Paris in the years of 1851 and 1855; also the first Prize Medal has been obtained at the International Exhibition of Nagpore (Central Provinces of India) held in the year 1865, for the best made Watches imported into this country and their moderate prices.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade-marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the genuine marks on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

A large (the largest stock in Bombay) and new assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, both for Ladies and Gentlemen, of all descriptions, sizes and prices, manufactured expressly for hot climates and warranted to keep correct time.

A beautiful selection of London made Jewellery, warranted fine gold and to be of superior workmanship, both for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Mechanical Instruments, &c., &c., carefully repaired.

Orders from Out-stations punctually attended to.

SARSAPARILLA.
WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the System from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public ; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address—

THOMAS WILKINSON (Late Bridge & Co.)
270, Regent Street, London.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from Impaired digestion.

It is not affected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ⅛, ¼, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in ¼ and ½ pint bottles.

Agents.

Bombay	Treacher & Co. Rogers & Co.
Poonah	Rogers & Co. Treacher & Co.
Kurrachee	Budgett and Hughes.
Kotree	Budgett and Hughes.

THE LONDON JOURNAL.—The best, cheapest, largest, and most beautifully Illustrated Publication ever issued, having a greater circulation than that of any other Periodical in the world. Its Contents embrace the best works of

SIR WALTER SCOTT, Bart.,	WATTS PHILLIPS,
J. F. SMITH,	JAMES GRANT, &c., &c.,
PIERCE EGAN,	MISS BRADDON,
PERCY B. ST. JOHN,	MRS. SOUTHWORTH,
HENRY J. BYRON,	MRS. GORDON SMYTHIES, &c., &c.

and many other Eminent Authors ; splendidly Illustrated by the most celebrated Artists, including JOHN GILBERT, KEELEY, HALSWELLE, PRIOR, &c. Also innumerable exciting and agreeable Short Tales ; Charming Poems ; valuable Educational and Social Essays ; interesting Descriptions of the most Remarkable Places in the World, Illustrated by Artists of high standing ; thousands of useful Receipts of every kind ; numerous Records of Scientific Inventions and Discoveries ; Statistics embracing all the principal Official Returns published, of Public Accounts, Population, Emigration, Health, Military, Naval, and Commercial affairs, and much Valuable General Statistical Information ; short Miscellaneous Pieces, Editorials of Literary and Historical Interest illustrative of passing events ; Extracts from the Books of the Day ; Gems of Thought, culled from the works of the Best Writers, in all languages ; Witty and Laughable Jokes and Anecdotes, together with a most voluminous personal Correspondence upon every imaginable topic, conveying at once information the most varied and the most extensive.

The LONDON JOURNAL stands unrivalled for the instructive, amusing, and moral excellence of its contents, the beauty of its illustrations, the clearness of its type, the superiority of its paper and for its cheapness.

Issued in Weekly Nos., 1*d.* ; Monthly Parts, 6*d.* ; Half-yearly Vols., 4*s.* 6*d.* Vols. I. to XLII., complete, are now issued.

The LONDON JOURNAL may be had of every respectable Bookseller in the Colonies, &c., or by ordering in any part of the world.

The LONDON JOURNAL is always in print.

The LONDON JOURNAL Office, 332, Strand, London.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the only good Sauce and applicable to every variety of Dish.

Extract of a Letter from a medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester, May, 1851 :—

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

CAUTION.

Lea and Perrins beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated Worcestershire Sauce.

L. and P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with Spurious Imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. *forged.*

L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

Ask for Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

⁎⁎ Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester ; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell ; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1866.

Seventeenth Year of Publication.

In One Handsome Volume, containing nearly NINE HUNDRED PAGES.

Price—*Per Copy, Rs. 7, Cash.*

The Directory contains a much greater amount of information than in any previous volume, the whole of which has been most carefully revised.

The Army List, with Military Pay and Allowances, will be found full of reliable information officially corrected up to a late date.

A MAP OF BOMBAY AND COLABA, showing the present and proposed Wharves and Reclamations.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The Bombay Almanac issued from the *Bombay Gazette* Press is another of those yearly publications in which the Western Presidency is so far ahead of Calcutta. We have not yet heard when a Directory for this Presidency is likely to dawn upon its denizens. The compilers of a Directory on this side of India have, it is true, an excuse for delay, in the immense area over which their enquiries must extend, whilst Bombay being more compact has less work to do in a far smaller area. But even after making this allowance we think the delays which occur in Bengal are to be greatly regretted. But to return, the "Bombay Almanac" must yield the palm in printing and general 'get up' to the Calendar issued from the *Times of India* office. In information, however, it is fully equal if not superior to its rival, whilst it has the decided advantage of possessing an admirably arranged index.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan. 15.*

We have received the *Bombay Calendar and Directory for 1866.* It contains the general information usually to be found in such works, and is most admirably got up. We despair of seeing the like here, either in style, or punctuality.—*Indian Daily News.*

We have to acknowledge the receipt of two Calendars and Directories from Bombay ;—one from the *Bombay Gazette*, extremely neatly got up and well printed, full of the usual information.—*Englishman.*

We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the Bombay Almanac printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, as also of the Bombay Calendar and Directory, published at the office of the *Times of India.* Both these publications are got up with extreme care and neatness, and are of a portable size : and both seem to contain all the information required in such a book of reference, without attaining the bulk of a London Post Office Directory. We would direct the attention of our Calcutta publishers to these works, which we think decidedly ahead of anything of the kind as yet produced in this country. For the benefit of those who do not require the larger works, a neat and handy abridgement of both has been issued at a cheap price.—*Indian Daily News, Jan. 12.*

The *Bombay Gazette* Almanack for 1866 is an excellent Vade Mecum both to the local and general reader, and is such a complete book of reference that it ought to be on the table as well of the man of business as the private gentleman. It is a goodly sized volume of nearly 850 pages, and is in every respect equal, if not superior, to its sixteen annual predecessors.—*Athenæum and Daily News, Jan. 6.*

The *Gazette's* "Bombay Almanac" wears its old familiar look. It contains a sketch map of the Island and Town of Bombay. The army and other lists have been carefully compiled with the object of facilitating reference. This, especially in the case of the army, has been very much neglected of late years.—*Sindian, Jan. 24.*

The Bombay Almanac for 1866.—We have to apologize to our friends of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, for having neglected to acknowledge the receipt of this very elegant, and useful work. To the merchant it is indispensable, and to all classes of the community it will ever form an instructive and agreeable companion. Its contents are both varied and accurate. The sections are consecutively arranged, and the matter is so concise, and, at the same time, so perspicuous, that a glance suffices to find what we seek. There is scarcely a subject, we can imagine, upon which something is not told. There is not a more useful book published than the Bombay Almanac. Its price, in comparison to its value, is merely a nominal sum. It is an introduction to everybody and everything worth knowing ; and as the production of an Indian publishing-house, reflects credit upon the resources of the *Bombay Gazette Press.*—*Deccan Herald, Jan. 29.*

The Bombay Almanac and Directory.—We thankfully acknowledge the receipt of the *Bombay Almanac and Directory* for the ensuing year. It combines neatness of form and appearance together with the most valuable information ; it contains a full and elaborate Postal Directory, information relating to the Customs Department, the various Insurance Companies, the Army List, the Bombay Civil List, and other information by far too numerous to mention. This book will doubtless be of the utmost value to the commercial community, the legal professions, together with the members of both services, Military and Civil. We strongly recommend this book to all persons engaged in business of any description where a book of reference is required.—*Poona Observer, December 30.*

We are indebted to the courtesy of the spirited proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette* for a number of the "Bombay Almanack and Directory" for 1866. The typography, in clearness, neatness, and correctness, equals, if it does not surpass, anything of the kind we have ever seen, and is really most creditable to the Press of the *Gazette.* The binding and paper are excellent, but these are very subordinate considerations indeed when we come to speak of the copious contents, which embrace such a vast variety of subjects that our space would utterly fail us, were we to venture upon even a bare enumeration of them. Suffice it then to say, that the publication before us is replete with information on every point which should be noticed in a work of the kind. Not the least valuable portion of the Almanack are the Bombay Army and Civil Lists corrected up to 1st December 1865.—*Central India Times, Jan. 27.*

The Directory will be sent to any part of the United Kingdom direct if required at Rs. 8 per copy—*Cash.*

N. B.—The Calendar can be sent by post to any part of India for Six Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing the Postage charge will range from As. 8 to Rs. 1-8, according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage, unless a previous remittance is made or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

SOUNDY & Co.,
7, Rampart Row.

SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE.—SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row.—The most extensive assortment in Bombay of every article of Silver and Electro-plate always on hand at this establishment.

Beautifully chased and engraved solid Silver Cups and Vases suitable for Sporting Prizes.

Best Electro Argentine Silver Round Dishes with Warmer and Splash Dish, moveable handles to covers, so that the set of four dishes will form sixteen separate dishes. The set of four, from Rs. 200 to Rs. 250.

Best Electro Argentine Silver Oval Dishes "Quadroon" pattern, with Warmer Splash Dish, handsomely chased handles and feet, with moveable handles as above. Set of four, from Rs. 250 to Rs. 300.

Richly Electro Argentine Silver Oval Dishes. "Beaded" pattern, complete as above. Set of four, from Rs. 250 to Rs. 300.

Richly Electro-plated and handsomely chased and engraved Soup Tureens, Rs. 175.

Tea and Coffee Services, consisting of Tea Pot, Coffee Pot, Sugar Basin (with cover), and Cream Jug (with cover), from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250.

Tea Pots of new and rich designs, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 35 each.

Coffee Urns, Loysell's Patent, richly Electro-plated and engraved, Grecian pattern, with lever top, from Rs. 40 to Rs. 65.

Bottle-holders of a rich design, thickly Electro-plated, to hold Pints, Quarts or Magnums. Per pair, Rs. 20.

Richly Electro-plated chased and engraved Waiters—

8 inch	from Rs. 15	to Rs. 25
10 „	„ „ 20	to „ 30
12 „	„ „ 26	to „ 35
14 „	„ „ 32	to „ 49
16 „	„ „ 40	to „ 55

Dessert Knives and Forks with richly plated and pearl handles, and engraved blades, in French polished Mahogany cases of one dozen Knives and Forks. The set from Rs. 45 to Rs. 75.

Fish Eating Knives and Forks. Sets complete in mahogany cases, for one dozen persons, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 75.

Fish Carvers of the newest patterns, in Morocco cases. Per pair, Rs 20 to Rs. 40.

Cruet Frames, a very large and choice assortment always kept in stock, with 4, 6 or 7 bottles. Prices from Rs. 29 to Rs. 55.

Egg Warmers—the newly invented Egg Warmer is becoming an indispensable requisite to every breakfast table—

For four Eggs	Rs. 20
„ six Eggs	25

Pickle, Chutney or Preserve Frames—

With 2 Glass Jars	Rs. 25 to 40
„ 3 do.	30 to 50

Bachelors' Cruet Frames for Pepper, Mustard, Vinegar and Salt, newest design, Rs. 25.

Butter Pots in the newest and best designs, from Rs. 25 to 35.

Muffin Dishes do. Each, Rs. 25.

Liqueur Frames of elegant designs, with the new round bottles with handles and Electro Silvered lip top and cover, and inside cork—

2 Bottle Frames	Rs. 50
3 Bottle do.	„ 65

Claret Jugs, several beautiful pattern of richly Cut Glass and Electro Silver Handles and Mountings, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50.

Decanter Stands. Per pair from Rs. 14 to Rs. 25.

Beer Mugs and Tankards of the newest and best designs, from Rs. 10 to 40.

Miniature Salt Cellars, a very choice selection of these novelties in best Silver Plate, with Spoons to match, particularly adapted for presentation.

Four Salt Cellars and Spoons in a Velvet-lined case.

Plain beaded pattern	Rs. 25	0
Engraved and beaded pattern	28	0
Chased and beaded pattern	30	0
Rustic Pattern (4 buckets and shovels)	30	0
Shell Pattern (a shell supported by 3 dolphins)	35	0

Six Salt Cellars and Spoons in a Velvet-lined case.

Engraved and beaded pattern	38	0
Chased and beaded, *larger size*	50	0

Spoons, Forks, &c, in the following patterns :—
Fiddle or plain pattern.
King's or Royal pattern.
Lilly pattern.

In complete sets, half sets, or in single pieces. Price list free by post on application.

CUTLERY.—The best Ivory secure handled Sheffield Cutlery—

Table Knives per doz	Rs.	22	0
Dessert „ „	„	18	0
Meat Carvers (Knife and Fork)	„	7	8
Game or Poultry Carvers Knife & Fork	„	7	0
Table Steels. Each	„	1	8

⁎⁎ Our terms of business being strictly for Cash, we charge the lowest remunerative price for our Goods, and as the prices of all articles are mentioned in our advertisements, up country Constituents will please make the necessary remittance with their orders.

7 and 8, Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

WANTED.

WANTED, an active, hardworking, and honest PARTNER, with a small capital, to join in a General Commission Agency business, already established (in 1861) by a Parsee Youth. Written applications addressed "N. S." will be received in this Office.

A GENTLEMAN can be accommodated with a comfortable HOME with a European Family near the Fort. Also, TO LET, 3 ROOMS, furnished. Rent Rs. 70 per mensem. Address "ALPHA," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Bombay, 30th May 1866.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, a well furnished BUNGALOW till 30th September. Rent Rs. 300 per month. Address "X. Y. Z.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, two spacious and conveniently situated GODOWNS in the Fort. Apply to

JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co.

TO LET, a large, upper-storied airy BUNGALOW at Upper Colaba, fit for a large Family or several Bachelors. Rent moderate. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11 Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, a large BUNGALOW, at Chinchpoogly, lately occupied by Colonel Shaw. For particulars apply at the Office of the Frere Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), Elphinstone Circle, or at the Office of the Chief Engineer, Frere Land.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the house lately vacated by H. COKE, Esq., commanding splendid view of the whole Island and Harbour, being highest on the Hill. Apply to COWASJEE JEHANGHIER.

TO LET, a small, neat OFFICE in Apollo Street. Rent Rs. 70 per month. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, the OFFICES in Military Square, facing Meadow Street, lately vacated by us. Rent Rs. 250.

MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co.

Bombay, 30th April 1866.

TO LET, a large upper storied, airy BUNGALOW at Khambala, facing the sea; fit for two Families or several Bachelors. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, a large tile roofed quadrangular SHED, on the property of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), capable of holding about 300 Bullocks. For Rent and Terms apply to the Traffic Office at the Powder Works Bunder.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—TO LET, capacious GODOWNS at the Victoria Bunder, well adapted for STORING COTTON IN. Apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

TO LET, a large and comfortable BUNGALOW, with Upper Floor, Outhouses and Stable, suitable for a large Family, or 2 or 3 Bachelors, situate at Byculla, and next to the Victoria Gardens. For particulars apply to

B. F. CAMA

No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a large one storied newly-built BUNGALOW, assessed under No. 31, with a large Garden surrounding it, situate at Girgaum Back Road, leading to Cumballa or Gowalia Tank Road, near Juggonnath Sunkersett's Garden House, with the accommodation of a spacious Stable and Out Rooms, fit for a large Family or a Gentleman to live in, having a Vehar Water Pipe and a large Well in the Compound. Apply to

RAGHUNATHGHUR RATTEEGHUR,
No. 71, Bazaar Gate, Fort.

4th May 1866

TO LET, two spacious GODOWNS in the Apollo Street. Apply to

REMINGTON & Co.

TO BE LET, (in whole or in part), from 1st June, the PREMISES presently occupied by the East India Bank. Apply to the Manager.

Bombay, 11th May 1866.

TO BE LET, OFFICES on the second Floor in Elphinstone Circle, opposite Messrs. Forbes & Co. Apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., 7, Church Lane, Fort.

TO LET, the OFFICE PREMISES in Church Lane, lately occupied by us. Apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 29th May 1866.

OFFICES TO LET, from 1st April, the suite of APARTMENTS, formerly occupied by the Scinde Bank, and about to be vacated by Messrs. R. King Gillan & Co. and the Western India Finance and Exchange Corporation. These Rooms are situated in a central position, above the Offices of the undersigned, to whom application should be made.

WALLACE & Co.

TO LET—LALL BAUGH, Parell ; a GODOWN in Mody Street ; EWART'S LODGE at Matheran, and a nice convenient HOUSE at Naigaum, at a short distance from the Railway Station at Dadur. Rent moderate.

From the 1st of July, a large commodious HOUSE at Love Grove Vellard, at present in the occupation of Henry S. Carter, Esq., Solicitor. Apply to

MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS.

No. 9, Church Street, 1st June 1866.

FOR SALE.

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.—On SATURDAY next, the 9th instant, at 4½ o'clock P. M., will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION the undermentioned two UPPER-STORIED HOUSES, situate at Kalbadevie, Cavel Street, near the R. C. Chapel, viz :—

No. 35 belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. Pedro DeSouza.

No. 37 belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. Gonsalinho Rebello.

Bombay, 2nd June 1866.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS, BURMAH CHEROOTS, COCONADA CHEROOTS of very fine quality. ROGERS & Co., Chemists, Bombay.

FOR SALE, STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 horse power Apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

NOW LANDING, from Ship *Milton*, and FOR SALE by the undersigned :—

100 Bundles Flour at Rs. 40 per Bundle.	
300 Cases Tobacco.	
200 Bundles Rosin.	
50 Bundles Apples	Rs. 2 per. doz.
100 Half Bundles Apples.	
30,000 Feet Deals.	

BENJ. F. FIELD, Junior,
Agent, Tudor Company.

Ice House, Old British Hotel, 7th May.

CONTRACTORS' TOOLS—
Round and Octagon Cast Steel for Drills.
Pickaxes and Hoes.
Crab Winches, Lifting Blocks and Chains.
"Henderson's" Patent Derrick Cranes.
Portable and Fixed Steam Steam Engines and Boilers.
Portland Cement, Fire Brick and Clay.
English Leather Belting.
Lead Pipe, ⅜ inch to 1¼ inch bore.
Daily expected to arrive, per *Rathfern*, from Liverpool.

A 5 ton Travelling Steam Crane, by J. Taylor & Son, Liverpool.

Price Lists may be had on application to

FLETCHER and MITCHELL.

Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, 22nd May 1866.

FOR SALE, at the Godown of JOHN BARRETTO & Co., Apollo Street :—

An Ornamental Iron Balcony, by Cottom & Co., London, 23 feet by 4 feet 6 inches, fitted with Venetians and Deal Floor ready for immediate use. Price Rs. 1,500.

Also five Florentine Blinds or Striped Window Awnings, suitable for Poona Bungalows. Price Rs. 150.

An American Cooking Range, suitable for a large Family, and warranted to save three-fourths of the usual Fuel. Price Rs. 200.

An American Air-tight Stove for drying apartments in the monsoon. Price Rs. 50.

FOR SALE.—The Calcutta Press Company (in liquidation) will sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort, at 3 o'clock, on SATURDAY, the 16th June next, all the piece or parcel of ground, situate at Howrah in Calcutta, admeasuring 30 vingbas, more or less, with the same right and title as now possessed by the Company. 5 Nasmyth's patent Cotton Screws or Presses with Engines and Machinery complete, as per invoices, and in the same condition as they arrived from Calcutta, to be removed at the purchaser's expense. The Presses are subject to the usual Royalty payable to the Fort Press Company (Limited).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

For further particulars apply to

FAZUL MAHOMED ESSA & Co.,
Managers for the Liquidators.

No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort.

J. C. STEWART & Co.,
General Tailors, &c.,

BEG to call especial attention to the following LIST of PRICES for Garments made to measure. For style, workmanship, and fit will be found unequalled :—

Stewart's celebrated Lounging Coat	Rs.	30
„ „ Trouser	„	15
„ „ Vest	„	9
Stewards' Travelling Suit	„	25

And every other style of Garment will be made equally cheap from materials strongly recommended for wear and appearance.

J. C. STEWART & Co.,
9, Meadow Street,
Opposite the Catholic Chapel.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

A SALE of one hundred Oriental Bank shares was effected at 60 per cent. premium; Mercantile 10 per cent. premium; Agra par; Bank of Bombay shares at 9½ discount; Commercials 25; Centrals 23; Back Bays close at 2,300; Elphinstones 665; New do. 30; United Victorias 1,200 per share. There was a good enquiry to-day for Government paper. Fours close at 87; Fives 104½; Five-and-a-half 109½. At a late hour in the evening it was rumoured that the Directors of the Old Financial had determined not to make a call for the present. In consequence of this information the shares rose from 14 to 16½ per share, and close firm at that rate. Market steady.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE

What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1½d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1⅛d. to 2s. 1 15/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s 2d. nominal.
Calcutta	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	60 Do. do.	98¼
Madras	30 Do. do.	99
China	60 Do. do.	213 to 214

BANKS

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
3,000,000	500	250	16	Agra Bank	Par.
100,000	250	250	nil	Alliance Bank	50 p ct dis.
500,000	200	200	5	Asiatic Bank Corptn	45 per share.
.....	200	100	....	Asiatic New Issue	15 per share.
2,140,000	8,000	8,000	8	Bank of Bengal	1,100 p ct pm.
1,220,000	250	250	nil	Bank of India	100 p ct dis.
10,45,000	1,000	1,000	8 p ct.	Bombay Bank	9½ p ct dis.
750,000	250	200	......	Bombay City Bank	50 per share.
1,000,000	250	150	......	Bombay Pres. Bank	45 p ct dis.
2,000,000	300	200	Rs4 ps	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	24 p ct dis.
2,000,000	100	100	......	Brokers' Banking Company	40 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	25	nil	Central Bank	23 per share.
800,000	200	200	10	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	5 p ct pm.
800,000	200	25	......	China Bank	6½ discount.
750,000	25	25	10	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	10 p ct premium.
1,000,000	250	250	10	Commercial Bank	25 per share.
1,600,000	200	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris	Nominal.
1,000,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London	50 p ct pm nm.
625,000	250	250	......	East Indian Bank	70 p ct dis.
600,000	250	100	......	Imperial Banking and Trading Co.	28 p ct dis.
500,000	200	200	......	Indian Peninsula London & China Bk.	65 p ct dis.
300,000	100	30	......	London & Bombay Bk	8 p share.
3,750,000	1,000	1,000	13	Madras Bank	76 p ct pm.
,000,000	500	250	6 p ct.	National Bank of India	230 per share.
1,500,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank Cor	60 p ct pm.
600,000	200	200	......	Royal Bank of India	70 p ct dis.
750,000	200	100	......	Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank	25 p ct pm nm.
....	250	100	......	Guzerat Bank	10 dis.

LAND COMPANIES

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
2,000,000	10,000	5,000	......	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	2,300 p. share. nm
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	20 p s	Elphinstone Land Co.	665 per share.
1,080,000	1,000	100		New Do.	30 per share.
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	....	Frere Land Co.	110 per share.
110,000	2,000	900		House and Land Investment Co.	300 per share
1,00,000	5,000	3,000	......	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	250 per share.
——	2,000	1,000	25 p s	Port Canning	400 per share.
......	10,000	6,000	......	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co.	1,200 per share.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
......	400	100	....	Bengal Credit Mob.	10 dis.
750,000	300	100	Rs4 ps	Bombay General Credit & Finan. Cor.	70 p share.
600,000	300	200	....	Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	10 p share.
1200000	400	100	......	Financial Asso. of India and China	14 per share.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
300,000	5,000	3,000	....	Bombay Ship Co.	No quotations.
260,000	2,500	2,000	26	Coast and River Steam Nav. Co.	No quotations.
60,000	1,000	1,000		Bombay Landing & Shipping Co.	925 per share.
800,000	5,600	1,500	....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co.	No quotations.
160,000	4,000	2,500	....	Prince of W. Ship Co.	No quotations.
150,000	500	500	..	Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co.	225 per share.
		1,000	....	Union Shipping Co. Limited	No quotations.
....	......	1,000	......	Western India Ship Co.	No quotations.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loans	Rs. 87
" " Sicca " Loan 1832-33	" 93
" " Co.'s " 1835-36	" 87
" " " " 1842-43	" 87
" " " " 1854-55	" 87
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57	" 104½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55	" 1¼
Five and a half per cent.	" 109

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-2-0
Bank of England Notes	" 10
Spanish Dollars	" 225
Carolus	" 296
Mexican Dollars	" 220
German Crowns	" 210
Five-Franc Pieces	" 223
Bar Silver	" 106½
Gold Leaf	" 15-4-1

PRICE CURRENT, 2nd June 1866.

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Dhollera	270 to 275
Bhownuggur and Mowa (New)	275 to 280
Surat and Broach (New)	265 to 270
Porebunder (New)	240 to 245
Veeraval (New)	240 to 245
Khandeish (New)	255 to 260
Dharwar (now ready)	310 to 315
Hinghunghaut (New)	300 to 305
Oomrawuttee Ackote (New)	270 to 275

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 2nd June, 1866, compared with the statement issued on the 26th May 1866:—

LIABILITIES.	26th May.	2nd June.
Proprietors' Capital	Rs. 209,00,000	Rs. 209,00,000
Genl. Treasury Balance	" 101,90,114	" 98,32,273
Deposits at Head Office	" 208,00,483	" 193,70,718
Do. at Branches	" 47,68,751	" 45,17,469
Bank Notes and Bills outstanding	" 2,16,345	" 2,11,006
Reserve	" 10,56,983	" 10,56,983
Sundries	" 3,40,771	" 3,76,870
	Rs. 582,82,447	Rs. 562,65,319
ASSETS.		
Loans at Head Office and Branches	Rs. 79,12,037	Rs. 79,67,723
Credit Accounts at Do	" 112,23,851	" 112,58,992
Bills Discounted at Do	" 199,56,705	" 194,22,671
Dead Stock	" 8,20,074	" 8,35,365
Stamps	" 13,050	" 12,777
Balances with Agents	" 10,64,857	" 6,36,471
Sundries	" 13,26,670	" 7,63,311
Govt. Reserve Cash	" 61,99,111	" 58,32,273
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	" 64,03,495	" 59,57,398
Do. Branches	" 33,62,614	" 35,78,338
	Rs. 582,82,447	Rs. 562,65,319

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—JUNE 4.

Smith, Assistant Surgeon F. H., 2nd Regiment Hydrabad Cavalry, on sick leave, from Lingasoogoor.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 4.

Comyn, Lieutenant F. F., 4th Rifles, on leave, to Matheran.
Dodd, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Barnard, Barrack Master J., Barrack Department, on duty, to Khandalla.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY COLONEL WILBY.

Bombay, Monday, 4th June.

Leave of absence has been granted as follows:—

Captain Phillips, 21st Regiment N. I., from 4th to 14th June, on private affairs.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 2nd June.

Brigadier General Heath is posted to the Sind Division of the Army.

Lieutenant S. M. Hay, Cadre 31st Regiment N. I., is transferred to do duty with the 7th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant A. B. H. Barnes, General List, is transferred to do duty from the 4th Regiment N. I. to the 3rd N. I.

Leave of absence has been granted as follows:—

Lieutenant C. A. Davies, 3rd Dragoon Guards, from 20th April to 20th October; Captain H. T. Richmond, 3rd Dragoon Guards, from 13th April to 13th August; Cornet J. J. H. Cottle, 6th Dragoons, from 30th April to 30th July; Cornet A. Froom, 6th Dragoons, from 30th April to 30th October; Lieutenant C. C. Gorringe, 33rd Foot, from 15th April to 10th January 1867; Captain J. H. Campbell, 33rd Foot, from 27th April to 27th October; Ensign W. M. Cartwright, 45th Foot, from 10th April to 10th October; Lieutenant S. H. King, 96th Foot, from 29th April to 20th August; and Lieutenant H. L. Nutt, 103rd Foot, from 13th April to 13th August, at the recommendation of a Medical Board.

Assistant Surgeon S. Flood, 106th Foot, from 25th May to 24th June, on medical certificate.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

JUNE.			
4 City of London	Watson	Glasgow, Dec. 23.	

DEPARTURES.

JUNE.		
4 Glenlyon	Fry	Liverpool.
Penang (s)	McCollum	Kurrachee and P. Gulf.

The P. and O. Co.'s S. S. *Salsette*, for China, began to load yesterday.

CALENDAR.—JUNE 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter, Wednesday ... 6th 0h. 4m. P.M.
New Moon, Wednesday ... 13th 2h. 58m. A.M.
First Quarter, Wednesday ... 20th 4h. 36m. A.M.
Full Moon, Thursday ... 28th 8h. 26m. A.M.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Tues.	5	Length of day 13-10.	5 23	6 33	2 58	3 23	2nd June 1866. Time 8h. 30m. 30s. 5.
Wed.	6	Moon last quarter at 0-4 P.M.	5 23	6 34	3 48	4 20	
Thurs.	7	Venus sets at 8-29 P.M.	5 23	6 34	4 52	5 26	
Fri.	8	Twilight ends at 7-16.	5 23	6 34	6 9	6 50	
Sat.	9	Moon passes 0° 21' S of Mars at 11-44 A.M.	5 23	6 35	7 27	8 5	
Sun.	10	2nd Sunday after Trinity.	5 23	6 35	8 36	9 8	
Mon.	11	Saturn on the meridian at 9-0 P.M.	5 23	6 35	9 36	10 2	

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LONDON.

THE well known A 1 Ship "LOUISA," H. SCOWCROFT, Commander, has a considerable portion of her Cargo engaged, and will sail for the above Port with all despatch. For particulars of Freight or Passage apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 4th June 1866.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED, a comfortable BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, containing three or four Bed-rooms. For terms &c. apply to
JAFFER SULLIMAN, Fort.

NOTICE.—For registering Servants in employ; for the supply of Servants of all capacities; for Sign Boards and Engravings, &c., &c., apply to
J. LOWE & Co.,
General Commission and Servants' Registry Agents.

TO LET, GROUND FLOOR of a BUNGALOW in Mazagon, No. 5 Dockyard Lane, sea side. Rent Rs. 60 per month. Apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11 Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

A MARRIED GENTLEMAN, having a larger house than he requires, will be glad to share it with a Lady and Gentleman or two Bachelors. Situation delightfully cool and pleasant. Address "T Y," Jaffer Sulliman.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *City of London*, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *City of London*.
Bombay, 4th June 1866.

FOR SALE, at the GODOWNS of the undersigned:—
Jules Mumm's CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.
Page and Loft's PORT WINE.
Also, a variety of choice HOCK, SHERRY and CLARET.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
Bombay, 5th June 1866.

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of MR. BHANJEE BHOJA in our Firm from 30th October 1861 to 30th October 1864 having ceased from the latter date by mutual consent by a release dated the 19th ultimo, all Claims on us from that date will be paid by us.
શાં૰ ચતરભોજ આસારીઆ કંપની.
CHUTTURBHOJ ASSARIA & Co.
4th June 1866.

FRENCH SHIPPING COMPANY (LD.).—NOTICE is hereby given, that at a Meeting of this Company, held at their Offices on the 4th June, it was resolved that the affairs of the Company had been fairly wound up.

FRENCH SHIPPING COMPANY (LD.)—A final Dividend in re the above Company will be payable at the Office of the undersigned on or after the 9th June.
JULES SIEGFRIED.

UNION SHIPPING COMPANY (LD.)—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the London, Asiatic, and American Co. (Limited) in the Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY the 13th day of June, at 3 o'clock P. M., to confirm the following Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the said Company held on the 4th April 1866, viz., "That the Company be wound up voluntarily;" and to appoint Liquidators.

THE CAVE TEMPLES OF ELORA, a Series of 41 Photographs,—principally Interiors,—Illustrative of Bhuddist and Brahminical Architecture and Sculpture from Collodion negatives, 10 by 8, by HENRY HINTON. Specimen Portfolio may be seen at his Residence, Byculla, or at Messrs. THACKER, VINING'S, Rampart Row.
Photographs at Aurungabad of exterior and interior of the Marble Mausoleum—a Miniature Taj Mehal—of Rabia Devranny, and of and in the Garden of the Pan-chukkee.

BOMBAY HYDRAULIC PRESS Co.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Hydraulic Press Company will be held at 3 o'clock in the afternoon on TUESDAY the 12th day of June, inst., at the Office of the Company, No. 5 Marine Street, Bombay, for the purpose of assenting to this Company being registered under Act X. of 1866, as an Unlimited Company.
By order of the Board of Directors,
RUTTONJEE SORABJEE, Secretary.
Bombay, 4th June 1866.

THE BROACH BANK AND FINANCE CORPORATION (LIMITED), AND THE BROACH INSURANCE COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Companies, will be held at their Office in Kothee, on MONDAY the 25th instant, at 3 P. M., to comply with a requisition of the Shareholders, and for the following purposes:—

1. To consider the advisability of winding up the Companies voluntarily or otherwise.
2. To elect Liquidator or Liquidators in case the proposal of winding up the concerns voluntarily is carried unanimously, and fix his or their remuneration.
3. To elect a Chairman and new Board of Directors in case the proposal of winding up the Companies is not carried out.
4. To elect Auditor or Auditors, and fix his or their remuneration.
5. And to consider any other matter of importance brought forth in the Meeting.

By order of the Acting Manager.
Broach, 1st June 1866.

IN the High Court of Judicature at Bombay—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of GOVIND GIRDHUR, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, who lately carried on business as a Merchant in Bombay.
Dharsey Hurruckchund—Petitioner.

Upon reading the Petition of Dharsey Hurruckchund filed in the above matter, and upon reading a copy of the Resolutions which were adopted at a Meeting of Creditors of the abovenamed Govind Girdhur, held on the 12th May last, and confirmed at a Meeting of Creditors of the said Govind Girdhur held on the 25th of the same month, and which have been duly filed in this Court, and being satisfied that the same Resolutions were duly carried and that their terms, subject to such modifications as are hereinafter made, are reasonable and calculated to benefit the general body of Creditors of the Estate of the said Govind Girdhur, and upon hearing Mr. Scoble, Counsel for the Petitioner, I do order that the first Resolution be confirmed, and that the second Resolution be modified by substituting the names of WILLIAM SIM, of Bombay, British Merchant, JOHN GRAY, of Bombay, Bank Manager, as Liquidators in lieu of Cooverjee Lilladhur, Heerjee Khimjee, and Gungadass Kessowdass, and subject to such modification be also confirmed; and I direct that this order be forthwith advertised in two English Daily Newspapers published in Bombay and in two of the Vernacular Newspapers also published in Bombay and in the next publication of the *Bombay Government Gazette*.—Dated this first day of June 1866. JOSEPH ARNOULD.
ACLAND, PRENTIS, & BISHOP,
Petitioner's Solicitors.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of DHUNJEEBHOY EDULJEE and DHUNJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitants, who lately carried on business in Bombay in partnership as Merchants, under style of DHUNJEEBHOY EDULJEE and COMPANY.

WHEREAS the said DHUNJEEBHOY EDULJEE and DHUNJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE having declared themselves unable to pay their DEBTS, and being desirous that their Estate should be vested in Trustees and liquidated in accordance with the provisions of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, NOTICE is hereby given in pursuance of Section IV. of the said Act that a MEETING of CREDITORS of the said DHUNJEEBHOY EDULJEE and DHUNJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE will be held at the Office of Messrs. MACFARLANE and GREEN, No. 5, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY the 13th day of June, instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of proposing Resolutions that the Estate of the said DHUNJEEBHOY EDULJEE and DHUNJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE ought to be wound up under the management of Trustees, and that an application should be made to the High Court for that purpose; and upon such Resolutions being adopted it is proposed that the Meeting should proceed to nominate three or more Trustees for the liquidation of such Estate and to fix the amount or rate of Salary or Remuneration to be paid to such Trustees and the amount of Security (if any) to be given by such Trustees.—Dated this 4th day of June 1866.
MACFARLANE & GREEN,
Solicitors for Dhunjeebhoy Eduljee & Co.

AT a Meeting of Bombay Shareholders of the LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED) now called or known by the name of the LONDON, BOMBAY AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK (LIMITED) held on MONDAY, the 28th May 1866, at the Office of Messrs. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama & Co. The following Resolutions were passed unanimously:—

1st, That this Meeting having reason to believe that the affairs of the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank (Limited) are not conducted in the interest of the Shareholders, and the Bank being moreover not in a position to meet its present liabilities, consider it advisable and necessary that measures should be adopted to wind up the Bank either voluntarily or in the Court of Chancery.

2nd, That a Committee of the following Gentlemen be formed, namely:—Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochajee, Esq.; Pestonjee Dhunjeebhoy, Esq.; Henry Coke, Esq.; Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee, Esq.; Sorabjee Rustomjee Mody, Esq.; Jehangeer Rustomjee Mody, Esq., with power to fill up from the list of registered Shareholders of the Company any vacancy that may occur during the existence of the Committee, and that the Committee be hereby authorized to take the necessary steps for carrying out the winding up of the Bank as provided for in the first Resolution.

3rd. That an agreement be made by such Shareholders as may be willing to give power to the Committee appointed under the second Resolution to carry out the objects specified in that Resolution, and to raise the necessary funds from the Shareholders for defraying the expenses thereof.

4th. That this Meeting has learned with dissatisfaction and concern that the London Board of Directors have resolved, and have issued notice to forfeit the Shares on which the Second Call has not been paid, and that the Board is also likely to make a Third Call. This Meeting considers that the forfeiture of Shares and the enforcement of a Third Call in the manner above mentioned is a severe measure under the present circumstances of the Board, and they trust that the Committee will protest against the enforcement of these Resolutions of the London Board.

NOTICE.—The Committee appointed to adopt measures for winding up of the LONDON, BOMBAY and MEDITERRANEAN BANK, request that Shareholders will be good enough to pay to the Committee's account at the Presidency Bank the sum of 8 annas per Share agreed to be paid by them at the General Meeting held on the 28th ultimo, and they hereby give notice that they will incur no expenditure on the above account until the sufficient funds have been collected, and authorize their proceeding further in the matter.
The agreement lies for signature at the Office of Messrs. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY FLOATING DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED).—All Persons holding ALLOTMENT PAPERS in the above Company, who have not received back the first Call and Interest, are requested to apply without delay to
GEORGE WHITLEY, Liquidator,
Bombay, 4th June 1866. Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE is hereby given, that GHANCHEE ESSOOB MAHOMED, of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant, hath agreed to mortgage to JEWUNJEE DHUNJEEBHOY MACKA POMONNA, Parsee, all that right, title, and interest, of, in, and to the piece or parcel of Government Land or Ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Second Poydownee Row, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 621, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 54 and 55; and bounded as follows, on the east by the house of Esmail Chanda, on the west by Ghogaree Moolla, on the north by sweepers' passage, and on the south by the Second Poydownee Row. Any person having any Claim on the said premises, by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise is requested to make the same known in writing to MR. W. H. CRAWFORD, Solicitor for Mortgagee, at his Office in Rampart Row, within 14 days from the date hereof, or otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to such claim.—Dated this 4th day of June 1866.

THE LONDON, BOMBAY AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK (LIMITED).—Originally registered under the name of "The London and Bombay Bank and General Financial and Insurance Agency Corporation (Limited.)"—NOTICE is hereby given, that all Shareholders in the London, Bombay and Mediterranean Bank (Limited), originally registered and known as the London and Bombay Bank and General Financial and Insurance Agency Corporation (Limited), who have not paid the Call of £1 or 10 Rupees on their Shares, are required to pay to me at the above address on or before the 28th day of July next their arrears of Call respectively, and in addition thereto Interest thereon at the rate of 9 per centum per annum from the 4th day of December last to the 31st day of December last, and Interest at the rate of 15 per centum per annum from the said 31st day of December last to the 14th day of January last, and Interest at the rate of 18 per centum per annum from the said 14th day of January last till payment of the same, and that in default of their so doing their Shares will be liable to be forfeited pursuant to Clauses 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40 of the Articles of Association of this Company.
Specific Notices have been sent to each Shareholder in arrear, also to the Registered Office of the Company in England, No. 10 Clements Lane, in the City of London, and are also lying at the Bank, No. 11 Rampart Row, Bombay.—Dated this 14th day of May 1866.
By order of the Board,
P. H. HOWLETT,
Manager in Bombay.
11, Rampart Row, Bombay.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of FAZUL NOOR MAHOMED RAHIMTOOLA NOOR MAHOMED, and HUSSEIN NOOR MAHOMED, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, who lately carried on business in Bombay in partnership as Merchants, under the style of NOOR MAHOMED DATTOOBHOY SONS and COMPANY.

WHEREAS the said FAZUL NOOR MAHOMED, RAHIMTOOLA NOOR MAHOMED, and HUSSEIN NOOR MAHOMED, having declared themselves UNABLE TO PAY their DEBTS, and being desirous that their Estate should be vested in Trustees and liquidated in accordance with the provisions of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, NOTICE is hereby given in pursuance of the IV. Sec. of the said Act, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the said Fazul Noor Mahomed, Rahimtoola Noor Mahomed, and Hussein Noor Mahomed will be held at the Office of the East India Bank, Hornby Row, at Bombay, on TUESDAY the Fifth proximo, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of proposing Resolutions that the Estate of the said Fazul Noor Mahomed, Rahimtoola Noor Mahomed, and Hussein Noor Mahomed ought to be wound up under the management of Trustees, and that an application should be made to the High Court for that purpose; and upon such Resolution being adopted, it is proposed that such Meeting should proceed to nominate three or more Trustees for the liquidation of such Estate and to fix the amount or rate of Salary or Remuneration to be paid to such Trustees, and the amount of Security (if any) to be given by such Trustees.—Dated this 28th day of May 1866.
MACFARLANE AND GREEN,
Solicitors for Noor Mahomed Dattoobhoy Sons & Co.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—Resolutions passed at Meeting of the Bombay Shareholders of the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East, held in Bombay on the 31st May 1866:—

I. That in the opinion of this Meeting it is very desirable that if possible the Bank be continued, and that in any event it is not expedient to wind up the Bank in Chancery or through that Court.

II. That for the protection of the interests of the Shareholders and Creditors (the chief of whom are Shareholders) a Committee of Management be appointed with full powers to act here, in England, and elsewhere, as they may think fit, and that to cover expenses a deposit of One Rupee per Share be forthwith paid by the Shareholders to the credit of the Committee of Management with the Bank of Bombay.

III. That the following Gentlemen or any five of them willing to act do constitute to be the Committee of Management, viz., The Hon'ble Munguldass Nathoobhoy, David Sassoon, Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Premchund Roychund, Richard Ardill Dallas, Ardaseer Bomanjee Kaka, Venayekrao Juggonathjee, and Hajee Esmall Hajee Hubib, Esquires; and that any three of them shall be and form a quorum for all purposes.

IV. That the Committee do account for their proceedings to the Shareholders by convening a Meeting of such Shareholders once in every six months or oftener at the discretion of the Committee.

V. That the agreements and instruments of Proxy now read to the Meeting be forthwith signed, and that the instruments of Proxy be dealt with as the Committee may think fit, it being the wish of the Meeting (though such wish is not to be taken as binding the Committee) that the Committee do appoint Messrs. Robert Angus, James Sewell White, John Pares Bickersteth, Samuel Lawford Acland, Alexander Mackintosh, Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, and John Cowe, jointly and severally to co-operate with them in London.

VI. That no Gentleman do act on the Committee who is indebted to the Bank or who fails to discharge his liabilities to it on their falling due.
MUNGULDASS NUTHOOBHOY, Chairman.

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"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
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LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	May 18	KURRACHEE	May 30
AGRA	May 29	LAHORE	May 26
ALLAHABAD	May 30	LONDON	May 3
AUSTRALIA	Mar. 24	MAURITIUS	May 7
ALEXANDRIA	May 10	MADRAS	May 29
BANGALORE	May 30	MALTA	May 10
CALCUTTA	May 23	MEERUT	May 27
CAPE	Mar 15	OOTACAMUND	May 24
CEYLON	May 16	OUDH	May 26
COCHIN	May 26	PENANG	May 9
DELHI	May 29	PUNJAUB	May 24
FRANCE	May 4	SUEZ	May 12
HONGKONG	April 29	SINGAPORE	May 7

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1866.

THE next commercial convulsion which falls to be treated of in our historical sketch of the great English panics is that which attended the termination of the French wars. Its continuance was protracted during 1814-15-16, and it spread an amount of devastation throughout English society which dwarfed in comparison the evils its predecessors had wrought. The crisis of 1811 had crippled, but had not destroyed to any great extent those country banks which pushed the manufacture and issue of paper money to an insane extreme, and carried on competition in banking with a thousand-fold more ardour than prudence. The hydra-headed evil of unrestricted paper-money manufacture was again, immediately on the pressure of the panic of 1811 being removed, in the full vigour of its activity, scattering bank notes broadcast over the realm, and giving credits with open-handed lavishness to men who, as it has been said, could not pay for the bill stamp which procured them the loan. Let us parallel this with the state of Bombay during the origination of the Financial fungi in 1864 and all the period of the share mania. Then credit was quite as easy in Bombay as it had been in England previous to the panic now under notice, when a banker had only to print off as many notes as he pleased, and hand them over his counter to some speculator who granted a promissory note for the amount and diffused them throughout the community, with whom they passed as cash so long as the bank kept its doors open. The rock upon which Bombay split in 1865 was analogous to the real evil underlying all these English panics of which we are treating, namely, over-facility in granting credit, or in other words, bad banking. Bankers here had not the privilege of manufacturing notes as the English bankers had, but they possessed the cash, and they lent it out with an ignorant prodigality that has destroyed many institutions, and shaken almost without an exception every other banking company that remained, besides burdening thousands of individuals with debts they can never repay. Bank directors and bank managers seemed alike ignorant of the principles in which sound banking consisted, and they certainly set at defiance all the teachings which the previous commercial convulsions of England taught us with letters of fire. Had the bank managers of Bombay studied and profited by the great commercial and monetary phenomena of the present century, had the majority of them been even red tape administrators instead of blind flounderers in a morass into which their own ignorance of sound business principles led them, the crisis of 1865 would have left the community all but unscathed by its effects. The amount of good or evil which a bank entails upon society, according to the prudence or imprudence of its management, is not to be calculated, and if that amount of good or evil is multiplied by the operation of thirty, fifty, or a hundred institutions, we may form some faint estimate of the high professional responsibility that rests upon the administrators of our banking institutions. They may create or avert a crisis as they please, for in their hands is the Prospero's wand, which shall summon the spirit of speculation and overtrading from its vasty deep, or dismiss it at a bidding "to its confine." Even in the English panics which we have hitherto noticed there is only one which is not directly attributable to the bankers; but in that individual exception it must still be owned their unskilful operations nursed and fostered it into the proportions it attained. This becomes apparent when we mention that the number of country banks (paper-money manufactories) in England increased during the sixteen years between 1797 and 1813 from 200 to 900; and we can understand the sort of principles on which their business was conducted from the fact—unparalleled we believe before or since—that during the three years which followed no fewer than 240 of these banks became insolvent.

Over-facility in obtaining credit has invariably engendered speculation either in legitimate trade or otherwise. In fact all our panics hitherto with the one notable exception already indicated may be referred to overtrading—and first and foremost to overtrading in banking. Between the disaster of 1810 and the convulsion now under notice the Bank of England had been administered with very great caution; but it nevertheless did err, and that fundamentally, in not regulating its issues by the exchanges. It contracted its note circulation by two millions sterling and its private securities were reduced by ten millions. The extraordinary foreign expenditure would have demanded (if the Bank's paper was to be maintained at or near a par with gold) a "violent" contraction of the circulation; but taking things as they are the bank policy was in the right direction. If this policy had been imitated by the 900 country banks the terrible catastrophe of 1814-15-16 would have been shorn of nearly all its intensity. These banks, however, kept increasing in number, and their circulation kept extending. It was their duty to have contracted their circulation, and refused credits except in the most legitimate cases. In their ignorance, or avaricious desire for large profits, they went on extending their issues of notes and encouraging the contracting of loans, and the prosecution of speculation. Whenever a bank is willing to grant loans to all and sundry, as the English banks were during the first dozen years of this century, and the Bombay banks were in 1864, there will always be plenty of unscrupulous people quite as eager to borrow. The country Banks, therefore, utterly undid what the Bank of England had very partially attempted to accomplish; and during these years every little incident was taken advantage of by a community thirsting more for money than for salvation to increase their wealth. The particular direction which this spirit of speculation took is comparatively of no moment here; it is a mere accident of an accident, and would as readily have taken any other shape had circumstances so suggested, as the shape it really assumed. There, was the instrument of trade—paper notes and credit in abundance, and there, was a community ready to borrow and sweating in their soul for wealth. The wide world was all before them; did it matter whether they glutted with goods the markets of France and Germany, the cities of America or the seaports of Brazil? The banks put a sword in the hand of the trading community of England, which enabled it to maim itself in a manner that suspended its energy for several years, and on this we would recommend Bombay bankers deeply to ruminate. It is painful to think that a weapon destined for the accommodation and benefit of the commercial world should have been thus grievously misapplied; and as we read history English bankers deserve the burden of the blame.

The outward accidents of the panic and its causes are briefly these. Since the outbreak of the war a species of investment, known at the time as "land jobbing," had grown up and gone on increasing at an accelerating ratio, aided by some bad harvests and the high prices of grain. Rents in some cases had been trebled. Waste tracts of land were brought under cultivation, and between 1805 and 1811 the number of bills for enclosure of such waste lands had risen from 71 to 133. Investment in land by means of purchase or loan at one time became the popular rage, the banks profusely assisting. In 1812 the raw materials of our manufactures became scanty, and the speculative mind of the day began at once to operate after calculating the probabilities, credit again assisting. Towards the end of 1812 and again in 1813 the prices of grain fell in consequence of the abundant crops. The price of imports from the Continent also fell; but as yet the end had not come, for the French had retreated from Moscow and some European ports were being thrown open. Eager speculators again set its wits to work; a few began to ship, and they shipped profitably, till everybody began to ship, the banks again assisting everybody. The Continent was overwhelmed and glutted to suffocation with English goods. The speculators wanted gold in return for their goods; they would not exchange English manufactures or produce for Continental goods, and all the expert calculators forgot this one grand element in the calculation, that the people of the Continent were so thoroughly impoverished by the long war that they could not purchase the goods which were sent. Hence by the depreciation in the prices of land and of land produce farmers and those that depended on them were ruined; and by over-exportation the ruin comprehended shippers, spinners, the iron trade, the coal trade. All that depended on them, also, were plunged into severe distress. We have already stated that the number of banks which came to grief was 240, and it was stated by Mr. Francis Horner in the House of Commons "that the destruction of country bank paper in 1815 and 1816 had given rise to a universality of wretchedness and misery which had never been equalled, except, perhaps, by the breaking up of the Mississippi scheme in France."

LIKE every other community, whether great or small, the Anglo-Indian is certainly not without its social peculiarities. Recently we briefly adverted to one of these, namely, our absurd usage of midday visiting, which we should be glad to see quickly abolished; for a more irrational and mischievous Anglo-Indian usage than this is it would not be easy to name or to discover, marring the pretensions of any even half civilized ritual of etiquette. So long as our social system is disfigured by a countenance of this midday ceremony, thus long will Anglo-Indians be entitled to such regard only as is bestowed upon people who have scarcely kept pace with the times. To be compelled by a barbarous custom to expose oneself to a refracted and direct solar heat, ranging from 115° to 140° is no proof of a particularly high state of civilization existing amongst those who are the authors of such wanton tyranny. We are in the habit of deeming ourselves much more gifted with knowledge and reasoning ability than are Hindoos, Mahomedans, and all other Asiatics; nay, we are vain and self-sufficient enough, as a nation, to question the right of any other section of the human race to boast of mental advantages equalling, far less surpassing, ours. But for all our self-esteem and glorification, we Anglo-Indians are sadly wanting in some respects, and in these somewhat in rear of the contemned Asiatic. Are we not so, for example, in regard of our midday visits of ceremony; and are we not so also in respect of our wretched displays of so-called hospitality? The sooner we remove from our self-satisfied souls the flattering unction of merely fancied superiority, the stronger will be our claims to the esteem of all sensible men. When we have ourselves ceased to idolize the ancient landmark, it will be quite time enough to amuse ourselves by throwing stones at the glazed godshops of our swarthy congeners. Great iconoclasts as we imagine ourselves to be, there are no greater social idolators than the English, or than we Ango-Indians are. So, instead of being quite contented with our own social health, as was the Pharisee as regards his spiritual, it would better become us to follow the example of the poor Publican, and to cry out "God be merciful to us social sinners."

Unwise as may be the custom of midday visiting, that of Anglo-Indian dinnering is hardly less so. Indeed the latter includes the former, and must, therefore, be greater. To earn the honour of receiving an invitation to an Anglo-Indian dinner, it is in the first place necessary to pay a midday visit of ceremony. Having had this honour conferred, and having actually performed your part in the Anglo-Indian dinner rite, it is in the next place necessary that a second visit of ceremony should be accomplished. This latter, to evince your full appreciation of the signal mark of favour which Anglo-Indian society has thought proper to confer upon you. If any one should wilfully fail to perform either visit, woe betide him. Not more certain is the punishment of those Hindoos who dare to question the efficacy of ceremonies, for which there is no plea, save their antiquity. People may say what they like about Anglo-Indian dinners, but the general unpopularity of this usage is too conspicuous to be concealed. Were Anglo-Indian dinner-parties as desirable as could be wished, how is it that Smith, Jones, Robertson, and Patrick, representing all ranks and classes of Anglo-Indian society, seem to dread the average dinner invitation more than most other things? On receiving one, why is it that these ordinarily artless individuals so frequently and severely tax their ingenuity with a view to their being enabled politely to decline the proffered civility? Having, on account of the sacrificial force of circumstances, been compelled to accept this, why is it that the resulting consciousness so much resembles the painful sense of involuntary martyrdom? Why is it that there is no peace for him who accepts an Anglo-Indian dinner invitation, until all its penalties have been realized, these being the courageous performance of two acts of self-sacrifice to the Anglo-Indian Moloch,—a hideous endeavour, during each to grin and do the agreeable before the altar of this exacting deity, and to aid and abet him and his votaries in their dismal caricature of true, open-hearted, hospitality? All this for the simple reason that Anglo-Indian dinnering has come to be a very decided nuisance.

In nothing have Anglo-Indians shown less social judgment than in these two usages of midday visiting and formal dinnering. One very remarkable feature in the latter is the extraordinary amount of stiffness and seeming frigidity which it entails. This may, no doubt, be considered quite the thing by the native leaders of Indian ton; but in India, and amongst Anglo-Indians, there cannot be too little affectation or too great an amount of sterling good fellowship. What we want out here, and what is not unrequired at home, is a great social reformer to remodel and improve our social views and practices, such an one as Carlyle might feel justified in ranking with his other representative heroes. But in the absence of such a social phenomenon it will be well if Anglo-Indian society sets earnestly to work in eliminating from its constitution the faulty usages under remark.

LATEST NEWS.

By Indian Telegraph.

BUSHIRE, 4th June.
Steamer *Martaban* left for Bombay.

CALICUT, 4th June.
Steamer *Cashmere*, from Carwar, anchored.

MASULIPATAM, 4th June.
Steamer *Madras* sailed for Coconada.

BOMBAY.

ARMY Head Quarters will return to Poona from Mahableshwur on Monday next.

TELEGRAPHIC communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported perfect at 8 P. M. yesterday.

SURGEON MAJOR J. F. STEINHAUSER, Civil Surgeon at Aden, is allowed furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, for twenty months.

MAILS for Hongkong, Penang, Galle, and Singapore, per steamer *Salsette*, will be closed on Saturday, 9th instant, at 10 o'clock A.M.

DR. REID having been appointed Acting Clerk of the Crown, was yesterday sworn in before Sir Joseph Arnould, and took charge of his duties.

THE readings of Admiral Fitzroy's Storm Barometer (Master Attendant's Office) of yesterday's date, denotes much rain and every appearance of unsettled weather.

A SALUTE of nine guns was fired yesterday at 3 P. M., on the occasion of the departure for Kurrachee of Brigadier General Heath to command the Sind Division of the Army.

MR. WILLIAM ADAMS, who was a few days since appointed Clerk to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Westropp, was yesterday sworn in before Sir Joseph Arnould at the High Court, as Joint Commissioner for taking Affidavits.

WE are requested to state that the Treasurer of the European Pensioners' Home begs thankfully to acknowledge from some generous and unknown friend of the institution the handsome contribution of Rs. 300 in aid of its funds and present necessities.

THE following passengers proceeded yesterday by the S. S. *Penang*, Captain McCullom, to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf:—Brigadier General, Mrs. and Miss Heath; Captain Dodd; Captain L'Estrange; Mr. and Mrs. Gangjee Dawood; Mr. Murrian; and Mr. and Mrs. Goolmallee Tallub.

THE following is the programme of music to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 4th (King's Own) Royal Regiment, at Colaba, this evening:—

March ......"Tannhauser"......Wagner.
Overture ..."Le Roi D'Yvetot"......Adam.
Quadrille..."Chimes"......Jullien.
Selection ..."Siciliennes Vepres"......Verdi.
Waltz ......"Le Bouquet Royal"......Jullien.
Galop ......"Post Horn"......Koenig.

A CORONER'S inquest was held on Sunday last at the Morgue, before Dr. Hewlett, touching the death of Ragoo Luxmon, whose body was found in the Gilder Street tank. About 8 P.M. the previous night the deceased accompanied one Luxmon Ramjee to a tavern, where they both drank and afterwards separated. The deceased's mother said that Luxmon had been on bad terms with her son for the last two years, and that she suspected he must have pushed her son into the tank, in which his body was found. After a patient investigation, in which several witnesses were examined, including the man suspected, the jury arrived at the conclusion that the deceased was "found drowned."

TIME intervals of messages received between 8 P. M. of the 3rd June and 8 P. M. of the 4th June:—From Kurrachee, max. 6 hours 57 minutes, min. 0 hours 5 minutes. From Calcutta via Agra, max. 23 hours 5 minutes, min. 1 hour 24 minutes. From Calcutta via Madras, max. 32 hours 40 minutes, min. 1 hour 52 minutes. From Madras, max. 3 hours 58 minutes, min. 3 hours 52 minutes.

Latest dates of private telegrams received by the Indo-European line up to 8 P. M. yesterday, from the United Kingdom 30th (3rd) and Continent of Europe 30th May.

Oldest dates received from the United Kingdom 25th, 28th and 29th, and Continent of Europe 29th.

A HINDOO clerk and a sepoy in the employment of Messrs. Sleeman and Co., Medow Street, were brought before Mr. Barton at the Fort Police Court yesterday on a charge of stealing money to the amount of Rs. 10,000 belonging to the above firm. It was alleged that the money—which consisted partly of notes and partly of silver, and was in a cash box—was abstracted from a safe in the premises of the firm on the night of Saturday last. There was no positive evidence adduced to show that the two men were in any way guilty of, or accessory to, the theft; but the Hindoo was suspected on the ground that he kept a duplicate key of the safe, and the sepoy because he usually slept on the premises. It was also stated that one key of the safe had been lost a few days before; and the magistrate suggested that the person who found it—whoever he was—was probably the guilty man. His Worship could not see his way to authorizing the apprehension of the two men who were accused of the theft, but he granted a search warrant.

THE *Times of India* in a paragraph in its local columns yesterday comments upon certain contradictory figures which it culls from some of the London journals, in reference to the capital &c., of the Consolidated Bank and Bank of London, whose suspension was announced the other day by telegram. We find that the "Banking Directory" for 1866, published by Messrs. Groombridge and Sons, London, (which ought to be an authority in Banking matters) gives the following particulars in reference to the Bank of London. It was established in 1855; the number of partners is 328; the paid up capital is £400,000; the reserved fund is £302,324; the amount paid up per share is £50; the rate of dividend was 20 per cent., and that the Bank had only one Branch. The same authority gives the following particulars in reference to the Consolidated Bank (Limited). This Bank includes Heywood, Kennards & Co., Hankeys & Co., and the Bank of Manchester (Limited). It was established in 1863; the number of partners is about 1,200; the paid up capital is £600,000, the reserved fund is £70,000; the amount paid up per share is £4; and the rate of dividend was 10 per cent., and 5 per cent. bonus.

A SERIOUS instance of mutinous conduct occurred about midday yesterday on board the ship *Glenlyon* (1,499 tons register). The vessel, which was about to leave the harbour, had her sails set, but still one anchor to heave, when a portion of her crew refused to raise it, alleging as their reason that there was one hand short. The ship was thus placed in a position of considerable danger, not only with regard to herself, but to other vessels near her; and the pilot, on that account, urged the men to allow her to be taken into clear water. To this they consented, and when she was brought into the Middle Ground they cast anchor, but refused—though the captain ordered it—to throw over another. In the afternoon seven of the crew were brought before Mr. Barton at the Fort Police Court. They had no defence to make beyond their statement that there was "one hand short;" and this the captain stated to be false, the number of the crew, all told, being 28, which was five more than he was bound to have. He also asserted that one of the prisoners threatened to do him bodily injury if he interfered with them while they were slipping the cable. The pilot strongly corroborated the captain's statement. His Worship remarked that this was a case which ought to be sent to the High Court, and he asked the captain if he were willing to stay to prosecute. The captain replied that it would be impossible for him to do so. His Worship asked if he could account in any way for this conduct on the part of his men. The captain said he could not, except on the supposition that they were tired of the ship and wanted a change. The Magistrate found the prisoners guilty of wilful disobedience of lawful commands, and sentenced them to undergo hard labour in the House of Correction for three months, ordering further that their wages should be forfeited.

WEATHER REPORT.—JUNE 3RD.

Galle—Weather light, southerly breeze and cloudy.
Madras—Weather fair; wind south-west.
Goa—Weather hot and partially clouded; wind steady from west.
Kolapore—Weather fair; wind strong south-west.
Surat—Weather fair.

4TH JUNE.

Galle—Weather light, south-westerly winds and fine day.
Madras—Weather hot; wind easterly.
Paumben—Weather fair; moderate southerly winds.
Goa—Weather sultry; wind steady from west.
Kolapore—Weather fair; wind strong south-west.
Surat—Weather fair.

MURDER OF A NEGRO CHRISTIAN IN THE HARBOUR.

DR. HEWLETT, Coroner, held an inquest at the Morgue on Saturday last, touching the death of Joseph Luis, a Negro-Christian, who was a tindal of Seedhees on board a vessel in the harbour, the name of which is not known.

Sarah Mary Luis said—I am the widow of the deceased, and live in the Falkland Road. He was about thirty years of age, and was employed as a tindal on board of a ship. He was in the habit of going on board ships in the harbour, and sometimes remained away for a fortnight at a time. About six days ago he was brought home by a sepoy and a Goanese, whose name I do not know. He had several wounds on the body, one on the left thigh, one on the right arm, and another on the abdomen. He stated that he was sleeping in a dark place on board a ship, and that whilst he was sleep a Seedhee came and stabbed him. He did not mention the name of the Seedhee or of the ship. There was no blood coming from the wounds. He had not fainted. He was taken by the police to the hospital, where the wounds were dressed. He attended at the hospital twice since, and brought home medicine and ointment. Having no money to pay for buggy-hire, and not being able to walk, he did not go to the hospital after Wednesday. After this the wounds became gangrenous, and he died at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. He never told me who the Seedhee was who struck him. I saw the wounds when he applied the ointment to them.

Jackey Souza said I am a packer of cotton bales in the hold of ships, and live at Camateepoora. About twenty-two days ago I was so employed on board a ship in the harbour, the name of which I do not know. The deceased was a tindal of Seedhees on board that ship. I was sleeping about 5 o'clock in the morning. I heard an alarm raised, and went on deck. The deceased was brought up by the captain and other lascars on deck. He was bleeding from wounds in the abdomen, right thigh, and right arm. I do not know how he received the wounds. He was brought on shore and sent to the hospital, where his wounds were dressed.

There being no further evidence, the Coroner adjourned the inquest until the 7th inst., to admit of enquiries being made into the matter by the police.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

LATITUDE 18° 53' 30" North; Longitude 4h. 51m. 16s. East. Height of Barometer above the Sea, 37 feet.

1866. Date.		May 28th.	29th.	30th.	31st.	June 1st.	2nd.
Wind. Movement in 24 hours.	Miles.	86·7	91·8	150·0	204·4	166·0	119·6
Wind. General Direction.		W.	W.; W. N. W.; W.	W. N. W.	N. W.; W.; N. W.	N. W.; W.; N. W.	N. W.; W.; N. W.
Minimum Temperature of the Air, read at 9½ A. M.	°	81·1	80·5	80·5	80·0	81·8	78·8
Maximum Temperature of the Air, read at 9½ A. M. on following day.	°	89·5	89·6	89·2	89·0	88·5	90·0
Mean Daily values, derived from 24 hourly observations. Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 5 parts.)		2·5	3·3	4·0	3·4	2·9	3·1
Relative Humidity of Air.		0·790	·739	·749	·740	·744	·758
Dew point.	°	76·5	74·7	75·3	74·5	74·7	76·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer.		78·4	77·3	77·3	77·0	77·2	78·4
Temperature of the Air.		83·9	84·1	84·3	83·8	83·9	84·8
Barometer corrected to 32° Fahr.	inches	29·796	·793	·796	·798	·810	·812

THE LATE EXECUTION AT BARODA.

THE following has been put into our hands as the correct version of the circumstances attending the recent outrage at Baroda:—

There has been many cases of torture by criminals being tied to elephant's feet in the present Guikwar's rule at Baroda, and, as it appears there being no check to this mode of punishment, he is still doing the same thing over again; but the last one being so shocking that it has not been effaced from the minds of the people as yet.

The circumstances of the case are as follows, which came to my notice. It appears that one Dossoo Meeah had formed a criminal intimacy with a woman formerly in the Guikwar's keeping; but still receiving a monthly allowance of Rs 150 for her support, which may be considered as a pension for past services, and it also appears that two Scindee servants of Dossoo Meeah were the persons who succeeded in securing this woman to their master. The affair happening to come to the Guikwar's notice, His Highness advised Dossoo Meeah not to have anything to do with the woman, but to turn her away; but Dossoo Meeah gave no heed to it. It appears the Guikwar also sent Bhow Saheb Sanaputtee, which means Commander-in-Chief, to advise Dossoo Meeah to turn the woman away, as he respected Dossoo Meeah on account of his father, Jamoo Meeah, who, it appears, rendered great service with his brother Amoo Meeah to the State, and although both of these brothers are now dead some time, the pension of about a lac of rupees yearly, besides the grant of some villages, are still enjoyed by Dossoo Meeah and Radon Meeah his cousin (Radon Meeah being the son of Amoo Meeah). But it appears while Bhow Sabib was on the way carrying the Guikwar's message of advice to Dossoo Meeah, he was told that his life was threatened by the two Scindee retainers of Dossoo Meeah; and that he, Bhow Sabib, would not return alive to tell his tale to His Highness. On this he returned back and told everything in his own colouring to the Guikwar, who was so incensed, and without making any investigation of the case, and blinded by the despotic power he holds even under British rule, ordered that both of the men should suffer death, and which has been done, viz., the one by being seated on an ass and paraded through the principal parts of the city, and then brought to the block and his head cut off; the other was tied with a chain or stout rope round his body and arms to an elephant's leg, and then dragged along through the streets till life became extinct; but it appearing that some signs of life were still in him, another elephant was brought to crush him with his feet; but this, it appears from eye-witnesses, the animal from some feeling would not do, till the brute was goaded on by spears and fireworks and made to do it. Both these unfortunate men had criers before them with native drums proclaiming to the people that, whoever gives bad advice to great men, such will be their end. As for Jamoo Meeah's son, Dossoo Meeah, he is still a close prisoner in chains, secured in Futtaysing Maharaj's *Havelee*, and as for the woman, the pensioned mistress of His Highness, she is also a close prisoner with iron chains to her feet in the common jail. It was one time rumoured that she was to have her nose and one of her breasts cut off, but this is not done as yet. By this it will be seen that the real offenders, Jamoo Meeah's son, Dossoo Meeah, and the woman, nothing has been done to them as yet beyond their being prisoners, while the two servants have met with untimely deaths, merely because they obeyed their master's will and pleasure, in saying which it may be through mere bravado that they would kill Bhow Sahib. Whether these poor men uttered the words or not is a question to be proved as yet.

THE SYSTEM OF VACCINATION IN BOMBAY.

THE following letter from Dr. M. Stovell, M.D., Principal Inspector General Medical Department, to the Under-Secretary to Government General Department, dated 15th May last, was yesterday placed at the disposal of the Press:—

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 897 dated 4th instant, and accompaniment, requesting my opinion, after a careful consideration of the experience of the past few years, as to any measures which I may consider desirable as likely to improve and extend the system of vaccination in this Presidency. The successive annual reports on vaccination have kept Government informed of all that has been done for extending and rendering more efficient the operations of the department. During the four years His Excellency has been Governor of this Presidency the subject has received much attention from Government, and the department has been rendered more effective. Among the measures sanctioned during this period for making it more efficient and complete may be mentioned the following:—(1)—The admission of Native Vaccinators to the benefit of pension. (2)—The establishment of a separate body of peons to assist in collecting children for vaccination and for subsequent inspection. (3)—An increased allowance for remunerating Native parents for allowing their children to be conveyed from village to village for the purpose of ensuring vaccine lymph being transmitted direct from arm to arm. (4)—The introduction of vaccination by Municipal Commissioners. (5)—The distribution throughout the districts of a paper translated into the Murathee, Guzeratee, and Canarese languages, descriptive of the facts, and illustrative of the benefits, of vaccination. (6)—The formation of an additional circle of vaccination. (7)—The grant of an additional travelling allowance for the Superintendents. (8)—An addition of 13 Vaccinators to the Government Establishment and of 15 to the local service in Sind; and (9)—A slight increase to the pay of all Native Vaccinators on the Government Establishment. The annual number of vaccinations has increased from 244,000 in 1862 to 358,000 in 1865, conclusively proving, I think, that the measures alluded to in the last paragraph have been most beneficial. I do not see at the present moment the necessity for introducing new measures for rendering the department more efficient. It would be very easy, with the grant of an additional annual allowance, to train and employ a larger number of vaccinators, but considering that 28 have recently been added to the list, I am inclined to think we might well wait and see the result. The Superintendent in the Northern Circle stated in his report for 1864 that the present establishment is able to visit almost every village in the circle in a year, and the establishment in Sind, with its recent increase, will certainly be able to do the same. More than this can, perhaps, scarcely be expected at the hands of Government at the present moment, for there must, I presume, be a financial limit to the extent of vaccination, as of everything else. There is one point, however, which has more than once been brought to the notice of Government, and which I gladly take this opportunity of alluding to again, because it is intimately connected with the efficiency of the department. I allude to the very inadequate pay of the Superintendents, on whose exertions the proper working of the department mainly depends. In the extract from the proceedings of Government dated 7th July last, No. 1248, my opinion is recorded that the Superintendents of Vaccination are the worst paid men in the whole of the Medical Department, and I suggested that they should be allowed the same amount of pay to which they would be entitled if in charge of a Native Regiment, pointing out that in this case Dr. Pinkerton, the Superintendent in Sind, would receive Rs. 600 a month, instead of 410. Again, in the report from my office by Dr. Arnott during my absence on leave, No. 2325 dated 11th November last, the subject was fully entered upon, with a suggestion that Civil Surgeons and Superintendents of Vaccination should receive the same amount of pay as Regimental Medical Officers, pending the revision of the salaries of medical appointments in accordance with the Despatch of the Secretary of State for India. His Excellency in Council was pleased to address the Government of India on the subject in letter, No. 2194 dated 8th December 1865; and I would venture to suggest a further reference, for as matters now stand officers can scarcely be found to enter the department, and those who do enter are only young Assistant Surgeons, who are by no means so well qualified for the performance of the duties as could be wished.

Government have ordered a copy of the report to be submitted to the Government of India.

THE WRECK OF THE STEAMER "MAHARAJ."

THE Marine Court of Enquiry appointed by Government to enquire into the circumstances connected with the wreck of the Bombay, Coast, and River Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Maharaj* on the Amboolghur rock, on the 1st ultimo, re-assembled on Saturday afternoon, at the Fort Police Court. The Court consisted of F. L. Brown, Esq., Acting Second Magistrate of Police; and F. Blackmore, Esq., Surveyor to Messrs. Remington and Co.

Mr. Hayllar, instructed by Mr. Cleveland, the Crown Solicitor, appeared to watch the case on behalf of Government.

Mr. Manisty appeared for the Bombay, Coast, and River Steam Navigation Company.

Mr. Ferguson, instructed by Mr. Leggett, appeared on behalf of Captain Frahn, the master of the *Maharaj*.

Carl John Frahn recalled, and sworn.—I got on board a pattamar in Amboolghur Bay. I took the pattamar to the wreck and anchored alongside. I went on board the wreck by means of a canoe. I had the passengers conveyed to the pattamars. I sent the passengers on shore in the pattamars. I saved six bags of rupees from the cabin and put them in the canoe. I then left the wreck and went on shore. I got on board of the pattamar at half past 3 o'clock, and it was half past 5 o'clock before I sent them away. I got on board at 4, and remained there till half past 5 o'clock. The mate was on board. He got on board shortly after I got on board. He went away a little before I went away. He went away in a canoe. He took passengers with him. No passengers remained on board when I left. When I went back with the pattamars I saw no person drowned. I saw none in the water when I got back. I was about two hours away from the wreck. I did not ask Narrayen Mungesh to help me to save the specie on board. He said nothing to me about saving treasure. I saw him on the bridge. I did not go back to the wreck before I got into the pattamar. I did not save my own kit. I saved nothing except what I had on. I found the treasure box broken. It was under water in the cabin. I was about an hour getting the specie. I first got some of the passengers into the boat, and then I saw the treasure. The mate was looking after some of the passengers. I got on shore about half past 6 or 7 o'clock. It was just beginning to get dark. I found many of the passengers on shore, and directed the agent of the Company to provide for them. I did not go back to the wreck that night. When I left the wreck that night the steamer's back was not broken. The sea was breaking over the main deck. I did not order the boats to go out that night. I ordered forty men to go off to the wreck next morning. I instructed the agent at Vingorla to telegraph to Bombay. Several Government sepoys and the agent went off to the wreck next morning. I went on board, but the agent did not. The ship had not then parted, but she had settled more down. It was ebb tide, nearly low water. I found the forepart of the cabin broken as I concluded by the force of the sea. I saved two bags of treasure that morning. Sepoys watched the wreck from the shore all night. The two bags of treasure were in the cabin. The vessel was striking now and then, sometimes heavily. The crew saved some of the passengers' luggage. I ordered them to go on board, and save what they could. The luggage was brought on shore, and the Custom-house officer took charge of it. I left the wreck about noon. I could not stop on board any longer, as the sea was breaking over the wreck. She was not going to pieces when I was on board. I did not go back to the wreck again. In the afternoon of that day, the 2nd May, she appeared to be going to pieces. I saw one dead body ashore that day. On the morning of the 3rd I again went off to the wreck. The vessel was then broken in two before the bridge. The sea was sometimes making a clean beach over her. It was impossible to save anything else with the men I had. I then went back to Jeytapoor. That day the steamer *Karanja* came and took some of the passengers to Goa. I saw no bodies that day, not that I remember. I went out to the wreck again on Friday. That day the wreck was broken in three pieces. I could not get alongside. I only saw one dead body all the time. I went to the wreck again on Saturday. I could only see a little of the vessel. The sea sometimes broke clean over her. On that day the steamer *Oorun* arrived and took the passengers on board. On the next day, Sunday, we sailed for Bombay. I cannot say exactly how many passengers were drowned. I think about twelve. Several of the passengers belonging to Jeytapoor went to their own houses when they got on shore, and I did not see them again.

By Mr. Ferguson.—A man must serve at sea about seven years before he can get a Danish certificate. In consequence of having looked at the chart before I left Jeytapoor I shaped the course of the vessel as I did. From the time the pilot left me I was fully occupied in navigating the vessel. When the vessel struck I did all in my power to dissuade the passengers from jumping overboard and getting into the boats. The day on which the vessel struck the sea did not strike the vessel with sufficient force to wash people overboard. On neither occasion did

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I jump overboard to save my own life. When I came back with the pattamars there was no imminent danger to the people on board. I am certain when I left the ship there could not have been five children and three adults on board. I looked and saw no one. I did not get the vessel aground at Malwan. I had to stoop down under water to save the specie in the cabin.

By Mr. Manisty—When I passed my examination in Denmark I was examined on the following subject:—To find ebb and flood; to use the compass and log; to rectify wrong directed courses; to calculate longitude, latitude, and distances; to improve courses, to couple and allow for known currents as well as to find out the dead reckoning; to find the way on two sorts of inclined globular mercators, &c., to ascertain the proper courses; to examine quadrants; to ascertain the longitude from lunar observation; to rectify the dead reckoning by observation; to calculate the amplitude and azimuth, and to detect the wrong pointing of the compass; to rectify declination and keep the log, and to take solar and lunar observations, and to calculate the longitude from the moon's distance. I can work by English navigation books. I can read and write English, but not well. That examination entitles me to a master's certificate. The examination is a Government one.

By Mr. Hayllar—When the vessel struck the orders I gave were in English. I don't think all the passengers understood me; some of them might have understood me.

By the Court—I was sixty-three days coming from Bangkok in the schooner to Bombay. I had never been on the west coast of India before. I touched at Cochin with the schooner. I did not take a pilot to go in. The serang jumped overboard soon after the ship struck, and I saw him in the water. I had no book of sailing directions for the coast. I took no observations during the voyage. I had a quadrant on board. I navigated by the land. The log-book was lost. I received no instructions as to the navigation of the coast. Mr. Shepherd pointed out to me the ports from the chart in the office before I sailed. I did not attempt to cut away the mast. I had an axe in my hand which I used in cutting the lashings of the spars which I threw overboard.

Hajee Jaffer Purta, examined by Mr. Hayllar, deposed—I am a merchant, and carry on business in Bombay. I was a second class passenger on board of the *Maharaj* on her voyage from Goa. I was on the bridge when the vessel struck on the portside. About half an hour after the vessel struck I saw the captain take off his clothes, and jump into the water.

Henry Kingcome was called on behalf of the Company, and on being examined by Mr. Manisty deposed—I am commander of the *Tilly* belonging to the Coast and River Steam Navigation Company. I have been going up and down the coast for about three years. I brought the *General Havelock* out. The first time I went into the ports on the coast was when I was in command of the *Johnson Castle*. I had no difficulty in getting in and out of the harbours. I remember Captain Frahn coming to me for some charts. I sold him two charts similar to those before the Court. I swear those now before the Court, marked C and D., are similar to the charts I sold to Mr. Frahn. I use a chart similar to that marked A.

By Mr. Hayllar—He was with me two days. I saw nothing amiss with him. He appeared to be a smart young man.

By Mr. Ferguson—Degrees were marked on the chart I sold to Captain Frahn.

The enquiry was closed, and the proceedings will be forwarded to Government.

CASES UNDER THE JOINT STOCK COMPANIES' ACT.

THE summonses which were obtained on Wednesday last by the Crown Solicitor, Mr. Cleveland, on behalf of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, against several such Companies, were returnable yesterday. The cases were heard before Mr. Barton at the Fort Police Court.

The first called on was that of the Bhattia Financial Association.

Mr. Cleveland appeared for the Registrar, and Mr. Manisty for the Association.

Mr. Cleveland in opening the case for the prosecution referred to the 15th section of Act 19 of 1857, which required that once at least in every year a list should be made of all persons who, on the fourteenth day succeeding the day on which the ordinary general meeting of the Company took place, were holders of shares in the Company, and that such list should state the names, &c., and contain the particulars thereby required, and such list and summary should be completed within 7 days after such fourteenth day, and a copy thereof be forwarded forthwith to the Registrar. He also referred to the 16th section, which imposed on every company making default in sending a copy of such list and summary to the Registrar, a penalty not exceeding 50 rupees for every day during which such default continued. Mr. Cleveland observed that the Act under which he intended to proceed to recover the penalties was repealed in part by the New Indian Companies' Act (10 of 1866), but such repeal did not affect any penalties incurred in respect of any offences against the repealed Act, which were not dealt with by the new Act. It was his intention also to proceed under the new Act in respect of matters to which penalties were not attached under the old Act; but under instructions from the Registrar he had not done that for the present. The Bhattia Financial, Mr. Cleveland said, was incorporated on the 7th January 1865, so that they ought to have held a general meeting on the 7th January 1866, and made out a list of persons who held shares on the 14th day after the day of such meeting, and sent a copy thereof within seven days after such fourteenth day to the Registrar. This, he observed, the Company had not done, and therefore incurred a penalty not exceeding 50 rupees a day from the 28th January. 1866 up to the day of issuing the summonses—namely, 151 days. Mr. Cleveland was proceeding to call the Registrar's Clerk to prove the registration, &c., when

Mr Manisty rose and, admitting that a breach of the provisions of the Act had been committed by the Company, applied for time to enable them to copy the list and summary, which had been made out some time ago. He said that the breach was not wilful, and that it would be very hard for the Company if they should be fined so heavily without having an opportunity given them to comply with the requirements of the Act. The object of the Legislature in framing the Act was to render protection to the public, and the Registrar could adduce no evidence to show that any of the public required information respecting the Company which they could not now obtain. It was not fair that the Registrar should let this default continue for four or five months, as in this case he had, and then, without giving the Company any notice or warning, proceed to recover penalties. In almost every action to recover debt there was a formal letter of demand written, and if a letter had been written in this case to the Company the list and summary would have been forwarded at once. Mr. Manisty also raised an objection to the jurisdiction of the Magistrate, but on his attention being drawn by Mr. Cleveland to the section in the Act giving jurisdiction to the Magistrate he withdrew the objection.

His Worship observed that he considered it was to a great extent owing to such neglect and recklessness as that disclosed in this case that Bombay had been brought to its present unhappy condition, and that he should deem it his duty in every case of the kind that came before him to inflict a severe penalty. He did not look upon ignorance of the terms of the Act as at all an excuse, but rather as an aggravation, for Directors were bound to be acquainted with the legislative provisions under which their Companies existed. The cases brought on to-day, however, were the first of the kind, and he therefore thought it but right to inflict a moderate penalty. In the present case he should impose a fine of two rupees per day for the 151 days—which amounted to a total sum of Rs. 302.

The next case was that against the Oriental Financial Association (Limited), and was brought under the same section of the Act. Mr. Macfarlane, who appeared for the Association, admitted the breach of the provisions of the Act. The Company was fined Rs. 304 at the rate of 2 rupees a day for 152 days.

Hurbum Nursey, Ghellabhoy Pudumsey, and Sewjee Weljee, the Directors of the Alliance Bank of Bombay (Limited,) were charged by the Registrar with having failed to comply with the provisions of the 3rd section of Act 7 of 1860, which required the Company on the 1st February and 1st August in every year during which it carried on business to make a statement in the form contained in the schedule of that Act, and to file the same with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, a copy of it to be put up in a conspicuous place in the registered office of the Bank.

Mr. Cleveland appeared for the Registrar; and Mr. Langley for the defendants.

Mr. Langley attempted to draw a distinction between the other cases and this one on account of the words "shall incur" being used in the Act under which the other cases were disposed of, and the words "shall be liable" being used in the Act under which his case was to be disposed of; but the Magistrate not agreeing with him in his construction of the words, he urged certain circumstances in mitigation of the penalties, and the Magistrate fined each of the defendants in Rupees 120, being at the rate of 1 rupee a day for 120 days.

The case of the Grand Finance Association was taken up some time after the above.

Mr. Cleveland, who appeared for the Registrar, stated that the charge against this Company was the same as in the case of the Bhattia Financial and the Oriental Financial.

Mr. Howard, who appeared for the Association, admitted the breach of the Act, but argued in mitigation of the offence that it was an Act which had almost fallen into desuetude, and that it would be extremely hard that its provisions should now be rigorously enforced without any notice at all having been given. He stated that for some months it had been the intention of the Association to wind up, and that a meeting had already been called for the 13th instant for the purpose of considering resolutions framed with that object. Besides, he might say that for a year no business had been carried on by the Association. Under these circumstances he submitted that this was a special case deserving lenient treatment.

His Worship asked Mr. Cleveland if he considered that any absolute wrong had in this case attended the breach of the Act.

Mr. Cleveland thought not.

His Worship considered that, notwithstanding what Mr. Howard had stated, he would not be justified in exacting a less fine than that imposed in the case of the Bhattia Financial, viz. Rs. 2 per day. In this case that would amount to Rs. 242, counting (as estimated) 121 days.

The only remaining case was that of the Alliance Financial Corporation (Limited), for which Mr. Lynch appeared. The charge was of a similar nature.

Mr. Lynch stated that an order had been made for winding up the Corporation.

Mr. Cleveland said that, if such an order had been made, it ought to have been registered, but that the Registrar had no knowledge of anything of the kind.

Mr. Lynch was not aware whether the order had been sealed or not, but he was sure it had been made.

His Worship said it would be his duty to proceed with the case whether such an order had been made or not.

Mr. Cleveland said that if Mr. Lynch assured the Court that an order had really been made out, he should prefer not to proceed against the Company, but he should certainly consider it his duty to prosecute the Directors and the Manager for other offences under the Act,—viz., for not having made up a balance sheet, for not having called a general meeting, for having in fact done nothing.

Mr. Lynch thought that would be very hard upon the Directors.

His Worship—Hard upon the Directors! You don't consider what is hard upon the public!

Mr. Cleveland believed this was the most disgraceful case that had or would be brought forward. He understood that the Company had not had a meeting—that they had kept no proper books—and that people who had money deposited with them were usually told by some native, when they called at the office to see about it, to come again next week. The depositors did not know what to do to get their money. Therefore, if the Company was to be wound up, he should prefer not to proceed against the Company—for he did not see what good object that would serve—but he should decidedly proceed against the Directors.

His Worship expressed a wish to be satisfied that the Company was actually going to be wound up.

Mr. Lynch said the order was made at the instance of the Bank of Bombay, a creditor. He also stated that all the books of the Corporation had been seized under an order of attachment in a suit brought by the Bank of Bombay, and were now in the hands of the Sheriff.

Mr. Cleveland said that in the meantime he was quite satisfied with Mr. Lynch's statement that an order had been made, and asked for an adjournment of a week in order that the point might be conclusively set at rest.

The adjournment was granted.

The Magistrate ordered that, in all the cases in which penalties were inflicted, the fines should be paid immediately, and that, otherwise, distress warrants should be issued.

LAW.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—4TH JUNE.

(BEFORE THE HON. COMMISSIONER SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

In re George Randall.

IN this case the insolvent appeared in person, and applied for leave to amend his schedule.

The Court granted the application.

In re Rustomjee Merwanjee Narelwallah.

The insolvent came up on his second hearing.

Dr. Reid supported the insolvent.

There was no opposition.

It appeared that the insolvent had been trading in partnership with Arnold Burrows Collett, whose case was disposed of recently before this Court. The schedule showed the liabilities to amount to Rs. 4,91,178-6 and the assets were estimated at,—good debts Rs. 18,470, bad debts Rs. 551-8, and doubtful debts Rs. 46,073-1-5.

The insolvent was examined by the Court, when he stated that he had entered into business with Mr. Collett, and that they had joint transactions in shares and other business. He had been trading alone, and also with a brother. His capital when he commenced these operations with Mr. Collett amounted to Rs. 12,000.

The Hon'ble Commissioner observed that it appeared to him that the insolvent had been the most active of the two. It would be impossible for the Court to pass over a schedule like the present without comment. The insolvent had no doubt incurred these liabilities during the madness of the speculation mania through the culpable carelessness of Bank managers. Taking into consideration that the insolvent had already been in prison for three months, the case would be adjourned for two months more, without protection, when he would come up for his discharge.

In re John Dwyer.

In this case the insolvent appeared in person.

Mr. Howard opposed on the part of Muncherjee Edaljee Mehrjee.

The insolvent now applied to the Court to allow him to amend his schedule.

Mr. Howard complained of the vacillating conduct of the insolvent, and instanced that there had been several meetings before Mr. Cooper, the Examiner in Insolvency, and at some of these meetings the insolvent did not attend at all; then he gave notice of his intention to apply for leave to withdraw his petition; and again, on Saturday last, served the opposing creditor with a notice that he now intended to apply for leave to amend his schedule. In fact he had been playing all along fast and loose in the matter, and it was now quite evident that he was afraid of the result.

The insolvent was then called up and examined by the Court, when he said, that he found at the meeting before the Examiner that he was a debtor to the estate. He was not aware of this before, as the opposing creditor, who had been his partner, had the books, and was also in possession of the shop and the outstanding debts. It was not, he declared, until the books were posted that he found that Muncherjee Edaljee should have been entered as a creditor in the schedule instead of as a debtor.

The Hon'ble Commissioner said that the only question for him was whether the petition should be dismissed.

Mr. Howard asked his Lordship whether the Court would like to hear the opposing creditor?

The Hon'ble Commissioner said that he had heard him before. He could not allow such conduct as that of the insolvent; therefore his petition would be dismissed.

In re Cowasjee Dossabhoy.

This insolvent came up for his discharge.

Mr. Macpherson opposed on behalf of Byramjee Bomanjee.

It appeared from the schedule that the liabilities were set down at Rs. 10,618, and the assets were *nil*.

Mr. Macpherson stated that the grounds of opposition were, that the insolvent had made a vexatious defence to an action in regard to the redemption of certain shares, reckless contract of debts without reasonable prospect of paying the same, concealment of property, and suppression of books.

Mr. J. Brooks also opposed in person on account of an unsatisfied account in connection with the purchase of a Victoria Land Company's share.

A witness was examined with the view of showing that the insolvent, who was formerly in the employ of Goculdass Tejpal on a salary of Rs. 12 per mensem, was indebted to that firm in the sum of Rs. 24,000, in respect to a personal transaction in Alliance Bank shares to the amount of Rs. 4,000, and as a broker for Rs. 20,000.

The Hon'ble Commissioner, after the examination of this witness, considered that the insolvent was indebted to the abovementioned firm in the sum of Rs. 4,000, but did not hold him liable for the remaining Rs. 20,000. Neither of these sums had been entered in the schedule. Therefore the Court would give him an opportunity of amending his schedule by the insertion of the former amount, if he made application for that purpose.

The insolvent made the requisite application, which was granted by the Court.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—4TH JUNE.

(BEFORE N. SPENCER, ESQ.)

Francis Fernandes vs. Rama Bhewa and Bhica Nana.

Mr. Nusserwanjee appeared for the plaintiff.

This was an action of ejectment brought to recover possession of a piece of vacant ground belonging to the plaintiff, situated at Byculla, and occupied by the defendants as tenants. The ground, forming portion of a very large piece of land, belonged formerly to Mr. A. D. de Souza, who rented it to the defendants and allowed them to build a cadjan hut thereon, on condition that they should vacate it whenever he required them to do so. The conditions were reduced to writing but the paper was not brought into Court, and was not, therefore, produced at the hearing. The ground was recently sold to Mr. Fernandes the plaintiff, who required the defendants to give up possession of it.

Mr. de Souza was examined at some length, and stated to the court that the defendants were his tenants when he sold the land to the plaintiff, and that they had only one cadjan hut then standing on the ground.

The defendants said that they had occupied the ground, on which they had built five huts, for the last quarter of a century.

Mr. Nusserwanjee said that was not the piece of ground, of which possession was sought, but another piece on which the first defendant had erected a hut about two months ago. There were several huts there.

His Honor, looking at the summons, remarked that it was vague, as it did not define the extent or the boundaries of the ground; there might possibly be five hundred huts there; and how was a bailiff of the Court to go and execute the process? How was he to know which hut was to be pulled down? His Honor, therefore, adjourned the case for a fortnight, directing that the summons must be amended, and state the extent of the land and its boundaries.

Luxmon Dhondoo Balaker vs. Joseph Pascoal DeMello.

This action was brought to recover Rs. 50, the amount expended by the plaintiff in building a tank on the defendant's ground at Mahim, and at his request.

The plaintiff stated that he was a washerman by profession, and had been paying rent to the defendant for the use of an old tank on his ground at Mahim for many years past. A short time ago he asked the defendant to build a new tank, as the old one was useless and wholly out of repair. The defendant then gave him a verbal order to build a tank at his expense, and charge him for the same. He refused to give a writing, but repeated the order in the presence of two washermen who were passing by at the time. The plaintiff and his two witnesses were examined, but they failed to establish a claim against the defendant, who denied ever giving an order for the building of a new tank.

His Honor, upon the evidence adduced, gave a verdict for the defendant.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—4TH JUNE.

(BEFORE DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, ESQ.)

THEFT.—Chundria Ragoo was charged with stealing Rs. 5 in cash, the property of Ibrahim Abba. On Saturday afternoon last the prosecutor, who keeps a cloth shop in Null Bazar, went into a neighbouring gully to make water, and while he was sitting down, the five rupees, which he had in his waist-cloth, dropped upon the ground. The prisoner and other boys were playing there. When the prosecutor got up, he missed the rupees, and, seeing the prisoner running away, he pursued him, and had him arrested by a policeman, who found five rupees in his (the prisoner's) hand.

The prisoner said he saw the rupees on the ground, and as he was picking them up he was arrested.

His Worship convicted him, and sentenced him to receive nine stripes upon his person with a rattan.

ASSAULT.—Ramjee Pacha was charged with assaulting Meghu aDhun a in the Bhendy Bazar Road.

Mr. Judge appeared for the prosecution.

On Saturday evening last the prosecutor was in the shop of his master in the Bhendy Bazar Road, when the defendant came there and struck him two blows on his face. A policeman was called, and in his presence the defendant struck him another blow on the chest. There were other persons with the defendant, but they were standing at a distance from the shop.

Three witnesses were examined to corroborate the prosecutor's statement.

The defendant denied the charge and said two men called him and took him to the shop of Jadoo Jetha, and shoved him into it. They struck him there and broke his ribs.

His Worship upon the evidence was of opinion that the charge was not proved, and ordered the defendant to be discharged.

THEFT.—Shaik Abdool Rehmon pleaded not guilty to a charge of stealing two finger rings, of the value of Rs. 26, the property of Shaik Ismail Lall Mahomed. On Saturday last the prosecutor and the prisoner were engaged as labourers at a house building at Kurruck. At half-past 12 o'clock, at meal time, the prosecutor tied the rings in his turban, and afterwards laid down for a while, the prisoner sitting near him. An hour afterwards, when he got up, he missed the rings from his turban and reported the loss to a policeman. The prisoner at first denied the charge, but afterwards dug up the rings from the garden in the same compound. The prosecutor identified them as his missing property.

His Worship found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labour for one month.

THEFT OF MANGOES.—Babia Nenoo pleaded not guilty to a charge of stealing a quantity of mangoes, the property of Aboo Ammon. On Saturday last, at noon, the prisoner was seen up a mangoe tree at Chowpatty; he shook the branches, and a quantity of mangoes fell into the cart and on the road. He had a number of them in his waist-cloth. A watchman in the service of the prosecutor, who saw the prisoner, brought a policeman to the spot, and the prisoner was apprehended as he got down at the foot of the tree, with mangoes in his waist-cloth.

His Worship adjudged the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to be imprisoned for twenty days in the County Jail.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE UNION FINANCIAL CORPORATION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—"A Shareholder," writing in your issue of to-day's date, appears to have forgotten EIGHT LACS OF TIME-BARGAINS made by the "Late Manager, Mr. Chintoba Basker," which may yet have to be paid, the decision resting in appeal in the High Court, so that, even supposing the "late Directors" have paid their SIX LACS, there still remains a deficiency of *Two Lacs*, therefore "A Shareholder" had better for the future sign himself NIL DESPERANDUM.

Bombay, 4th June.

THE "SATURDAY REVIEW'S" FIGURES.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—What can the Commercial Reporter or Editor of the *Bombay Saturday Review* mean by quoting a Bank's share at "100 per cent. discount?" I shall be delighted to take the whole of the shares of the Bank quoted, if the commercial man of the *Review* will get them for me at this quotation. I don't, however, say the same as to Bank of Bengal shares, which he quotes at a moderate premium namely, "7,100 per cent. premium." That beats all our air-balloon prices during our most hair-brained mania. Bank of Bengals Rs. 8,000 paid up; price of the day Rs. 5,68,000!! PENCIL.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(*From Our Own-Correspondent.*)

BARODA, 2ND JUNE.

IF in the book of my fate it had been written that my function would be that of a preacher in Bombay, I should now, or rather to-morrow, be delighting eager crowds of hearers, listening, *auribus arrectis*, to a glowing exposition of the twenty-sixth verse of the 107th Psalm, with especial local application. Of a truth, ye, tempest-tossed mariners on the sea of commerce, have reason to envy us our quiet little corner out of the wind. We have no Commercial Banks unexpectedly smashing up; no Financials, bottomless as the pit, refusing to give forth their dead; and no Reclamation works carried on without accounts or books. I have heard of people being trusted with untold gold, but this is the first time I ever knew it done. You must not fancy, however, that we have no speculation in our eyes; on the contrary we have a very flourishing young company, and I propose to give you a brief sketch of it in this letter.

The "Guzerat Oil Company (Limited)" has established its registered office at the town of Godra, which is about forty-five miles from Baroda, and near which the works of the Company are. The object for which the Company is established is stated in the memorandum of association to be the buying of oil seeds, expressing the oil therefrom, and trading in the oil so expressed. The Company have not expressed their meaning as well as they intend to do their oil. The true object for which the Company is established is to make money. The expressing of, and trading in, oil is but a means to an end, which, I am bound to say, they seem very likely to achieve. The capital is Rs. 1,50,000 in three hundred shares of five hundred rupees each; the first call being a hundred and fifty rupees. When the whole of the capital has been paid up, it may be increased to as much again by resolution of a general meeting; but the affairs of the Company have not yet arrived at that stage of maturity. There is a great opening in this part of the country for a systematic production of oil; the native method is rough in the extreme, and not only is much serviceable material wasted, but the result is dirty, and of poor quality. The process by machinery (called by some the "oil plant") possesses very great advantages, both in the quality and quantity of oil expressed from a given supply of seeds, and the Company will be able to undersell the native producers considerably.

Some difficulty was experienced at first in conveying the huge boilers to Godra, for it must be remembered that in Guzerat there are no roads, properly so called, and delays were dangerous, as when the rains set in the country is quite impassable; the sand and dust become mud, and the wilderness a standing water. However, engineering skill, combined with a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether from twenty-seven pairs of bullocks to each boiler, overcame the difficulty, and the Company expect to "strike ile," as the Americans say, very shortly. The probable profits are variously calculated, according to the temperament of the calculator. Twenty-five per cent. is the favourite figure, but, allowing a margin for poetry, I think from fifteen to eighteen per cent. by no means an extravagant estimate, taking of course not the first few months, but the time when the Company shall be well known, and in regular work. I only wish I had some shares in it.

There is nothing fresh here about the elephant business. The *Guzerat Mitra* has got hold of something very like the real story at last. It seems that the man who was supposed to be the ringleader was too influential to be executed, especially just before the Mohurrum. His wealth and family saved him, but his dependents suffered in the manner that has been horrifying the public lately. The Guicowar has much respect of persons.

SIND.

ANOTHER DISASTER ON THE INDUS.—We hear from Kotree that intelligence has been received there of the wreck on the Indus of the little steamer known as the gun-boat *Fox*, the property of Mr. Coates of Ferozepore. The particulars of the accident have not reached us as yet.—*Sindian, May* 30.

THE NAVIGATION OF THE INDUS.—A private letter from Kotree informs us that the country boats are detained above Onerpoor, by the number of "snags" in the river. This is really becoming a serious matter. No blame, however, can attach to the Conservator for this untoward occurrence; nor do we see that the Forest Ranger can be found fault with. It is one of those sad events which the treacherous currents of the Indus should prepare us for. It is fortunate the same thing is not repeated oftener.—*Id.*

AN ATROCIOUS MURDER.—Information was brought to the camp chowkey about 3 P. M. on Monday last, that a woman had been found murdered in her house in the native town of Kurrachee. The deceased was the wife of a Purdasee living in the Runchores' lines, but had separated from her husband some time ago under false pretences, and managed to obtain from him, through the Deputy Magistrate, a monthly subsistence of Rs. 5. The body was dreadfully cut up, having received among other wounds one on the head, another on the neck, and two more on the body which caused the entrails to fall out. There were several parties taken up, but there are two on whom suspicion appears more particularly to rest: that is, the husband and one Ibrahim who appears to have been the known paramour of the deceased. There is, however, no direct evidence against either of these persons. The remains of the unfortunate woman were taken to the civil hospital, where an inquest was to be held. The knife with which this awful deed was committed was found on the premises of the deceased, and may lead to the detection of the murderer upon its being identified. A daughter of the deceased's husband by a former wife, may lend a clue, should she be forthcoming.

After the above was written we heard that, through the exertions of the Naib Fouzdar, the murderer was found to be the husband of the victim. Part of his clothes which he washed in the Chinee Creek bear marks of blood, and yesterday morning he confessed his guilt before Mr. Gibbons.—*Id.*

RECRUITING FOR THE ARMY.

(*From the Pioneer, May* 30.)

THE difficulty of recruiting for the army has at last reached such a point as to call for some specific remedy, and the usual mode of ascertaining what that remedy should be has been resorted to—namely, the appointment of a royal commission, which has probably by this time commenced to hold its sittings. The want of recruits has indeed been so far opportune just at the present time, that it has chimed in with the measures determined on by Government to reduce the strength of the army. The five thousand men taken off the English estimates have in fact reduced themselves already, and the same thing has happened as regards the reduction of fifty men per regiment which has been ordered for the Indian establishment. But then this reduction has been carried as far as is likely to be deemed safe, so that such a coincidence is not likely to happen again; while under the present state of things, there is no certainty that the supply of recruits will be sufficient for maintaining the army at even its reduced strength, and at first sight it might appear as if it were a question whether the principle of maintaining an army on the volunteer system were not about to fail. But such an idea must be qualified by two considerations. *First*, it is notoriously more difficult to recruit in time of peace than in time of war, and this difficulty is likely to be more widely felt now that so large a proportion of the army is engaged on colonial service, especially on Indian service, which the climate renders in peace time more than usually monotonous. *Secondly*, it must be remembered that the rate of bounty is now fixed at a minimum rate. There can be no doubt, therefore, that if the exigencies of war called for an increase to the army, recruiting would immediately become more brisk without any further inducement, while an increase of the bounty could any time be resorted to. Still the questions remain to be answered, why should there be a difficulty in obtaining recruits with the present bounty, or rather, why should any bounty be necessary? Why should there be any deficiency in the supply of them to meet the wants of the army, any more than for the wants of any other trade or profession, without any inducement in the shape of bounty? It is absurd to talk about the army being a drain on the population, because Great Britain maintained without difficulty a very much larger army during the great war with France, when the population was barely half what it is now. Besides, the state of many parts of England, and certainly of the whole of Ireland, is one of over-population. Every recruit drawn away from the supply of agricultural labourers benefits the remainder, by reducing the competition for employment among the remainder. And, further, the drain on the population caused by the army is as nothing compared with that caused by emigration, especially since a large proportion of the recruits are required merely to take the place of the time-expired men, who return to the ranks of civil life, and not to fill up casualties occasioned by death.

Probably the first point to which the commission will direct their enquiry is the means to be adopted for securing the re-enlistment in larger numbers of the time-expired men. The great strain on the recruiting is caused in supplying their places, and it is the mode of dealing with these men which is the weak point of the present system. It seems unreasonable on the face of things to offer no greater inducements to the trained soldier to keep him in the army, either in the way of pay and privileges, than are held out to the raw bumpkin to get him into the army, who will cost a hundred pounds before he gives any equivalent for the outlay. General Peel, in the debate on the subject, suggested that the ten year men should receive two-pence a day on re-enlistment, in addition to good-conduct pay. To this the Marquis of Hartington objected that it would add some hundred thousands a year to the military estimates. But considering that in passage money alone it costs about £35 to replace a soldier who takes his discharge from India, to say nothing of the loss of time involved, it is obvious that the three pounds a year extra pay is at once saved in the case of soldiers serving in India. The same thing of course holds good of the distant colonies, and, probably, taking the whole army, if the calculation were carefully worked out, a considerable saving would be found to result. The only question is whether the additional inducement would prove sufficient, and what really seems to be required is some plan for bestowing greater comforts and privileges on the soldier in proportion to his length of service Here is a fertile field for consideration, which we commend to the attention of all connected with army administration.

But the main problem has still to be solved. Why should there be any difficulty in obtaining recruits in the first instance? In every other description of business the supply equals the demand. There are always more than enough of competitors for the wretched pittance earned by agricultural labourers in the South of England, and the most laborious and unhealthy trades are usually more than sufficiently stocked with hands. On the whole there can be no doubt that the soldier is much better off than the rest of the class to which he belongs. He is lightly worked, well fed, well housed, and freed from all uncertainty and care about his daily wants; the poverty and distress occasioned by high prices, or a stoppage of trade, or sickness, have no terrors for the soldier. And yet there is certainly a want of men to come forward for the profession. Probably the reply to the question that will most readily occur is, that the military profession is not a distinctly recognized career for the lower classes, as it is with the middle and upper. People readily bring up their children to look forward to a life spent in the most irksome or repulsive trades, even chimney-sweeps being in no want of apprentices; but in no families, except soldiers' families, are the sons brought up systematically in view to their being sent into the army But this is merely shifting the question to another point. Why are the children of the working-classes not brought up to adopt the army like any other trade, and that recruits are only to be picked up, so to speak, at random? Two reasons may be advanced, which seem sufficient to account for this state of things. The peculiar conditions of military law, and one condition especially, the liability to the punishment of the lash, beyond a doubt tends to make servitude in the army generally unpalatable, and if the authorities can only see the way to maintaining discipline by other methods, a great step will have been taken to popularizing the army. The other point has been well brought out by the London *Spectator*, a paper whose weak point is certainly not originality of thought. The army offers no prizes to the private soldier. Every other profession is open to merit and talent. The bar and the church offer numerous examples of men rising from the humblest social positions to the highest posts, and even in the navy a cabin boy has become an admiral, but no such case has ever occurred in the military profession. While if on the one hand there is wanting the inducement of possible distinction, which, although it can only be reached by the few, is yet so attractive to the many, on the other hand the certainty of mediocre success attending respectable merit is also wanting. It is not that a considerable number of commissions are not given to the ranks, especially in time of war, but they are not bestowed on any fixed principle, and no man can feel certain of earning his promotion by simple force of talent and good conduct What seems to be wanted then, is that a certain fixed proportion of commissions should be given to the ranks Of course the change would benefit very few, but it would make the army a stepping-stone to bridge over the interval between the lower and middle classes, and would go far to elevate the status of the soldier in public estimation. It might render the army a less aristocratic institution, but assuredly not a less loyal and efficient one; and the legislator who, by this and similar measures, shall first succeed in conferring on the rank and file of the army the attribute of respectability, and in making military service eagerly sought after, will evince no mean order of statesmanship.

LORD STANLEY THE UNANSWERABLE.

(*From the Examiner.*)

THERE has been a great flourish of trumpets in honour of Lord Stanley's "unanswerable argument." We are told that till his position is taken or turned there is no contending; he has us in his grip. Let us then reconnoitre this very strong ground. Show us the tower of strength. If no Joshua can be fairly expected, in these degenerate days, to blow it down with a wind instrument, and if it cannot even be carried by assault, perhaps it may be undermined. What then is this famous argument? Its author's greatness is proclaimed by heralds in the morning, his prowess recorded in gazettes of the evening. It is the favourite bolt of him who sits supreme (if not just now quite serene) on the Ludgate Olympus, quaffing, as mortals may suppose, large quantities of nectar, and shaking St. Paul's with his laughter, as Titans or Reformers tumble over one after another into the Acheron that flows by. Well, but, *quot libras?* What is this thing of power, this Gorgon's head that makes us speechless and motionless? Brushing through what it appears are Lord Stanley's minor and more commonplace arguments, we come in sight of the great wonder, the noise of which we have so long been hearing. When a Yankee sights Niagara he generally chaffs it, reserving the tall talk to astonish the European mind; but we will treat it with all proper respect. The *Times* puts the great argument in these few words:—"That we have a right to distrust a future policy over which the Government itself can have but little control." "This," adds the writer, "is the argument brought out with unequalled force by Lord Stanley, and it has never yet been touched."

We are told, besides, that if, after the passing of the present Bill, a dissolution took place on the single question of redistribution, the result would certainly be unfavourable to it; but Lord Stanley never, to our knowledge, committed himself to such an unlucky paradox as this, of the smallest boroughs being sure to command the majority. The distrust he means, we take to be, on the contrary, the distrust he thinks the small boroughs themselves may fairly feel, and his arguments (setting aside his amiable fears for the health or durability of the Ministry, &c., &c., as not very important matters) appear to amount in the main to this: That the members for the smaller boroughs should have some perfect guarantee that the same body which decides the enfranchisement question shall also decide the question of disfranchisement. Some pocket and rotten and other small borough members think there is a chance that questions of redistribution will be brought for settlement before a differently constituted House. If so, why cannot those of them (and they are not all) who object to redistribution, or why cannot any who partake of their fears, vote against the enfranchising Bill, and so do their best to defeat it, and with it any such possibility? What more could they do if a general Bill were already before them? Where is the injury? In this we can conceive but two replies: the first, that if the several legislative ninepins were put up together there would be more chance of their being together knocked down; the second, and subordinate one, that these blushing members may be shy, or feel a delicacy about appearing, even on special grounds to oppose enfranchisement. And such supposed better chances of mischief are, of course, what Ministers wish to avoid, and a chief reason for proceeding as they do.

Lord Stanley himself, though objecting to the separation of the Bill, implies that he would argue in favour of a general Reform measure, of course including redistribution, saying, as he does, that he would not have supported an amendment in another sense; and, indeed, he is well known to be a Reformer. He argues, then, we suppose, for disfranchising or swamping the pocket and other small boroughs, and he will hardly aver that he expects this whole scheme to be so bad that he would prefer an indefinite postponement of Reform. Then he cannot wish to put a weapon in the hands of those who would prevent disfranchisement, but the contrary. He must wish for what he had been opposing. Lord Stanley, we think, has for once been arguing in a circle; and so do all Reformers, more or less, who oppose this Bill on the ground of its singleness. Lord Stanley's reasoning may be good as an inducement to rotten borough members to vote against it but not as addressed to others.

But as to any question of unfairness, even in the mouth of a pocket or other small borough member opposed to all Reform, the argument would be without weight. He can, as we have said, vote against the measure, one of the remotely possible consequences of which he deprecates, and such boroughs can hardly expect a policy adopted on general grounds to be changed from special regard to their future chances. This would be to adopt Lord Grosvenor's new doctrine, that the Opposition should be consulted before bringing in a Bill.

Upon what we presume are to be considered Lord Stanley's minor arguments we have not entered. Mr. Layard aptly disposed of one, a very little one, though an outwork indeed of great logical fortification. Lord Stanley charged his father's colleagues with having threatened to disfranchise or swamp some particular borough whose representatives were disposed to be refractory in 1832, and though he did not mean to insinuate that any like "corrupt bargains" were in the present Government's contemplation—not he; yet he said it might be apprehended by others, in the case of this separate Bill. But as Mr. Layard remarked, the old Reform Bill, capable of such misuse, was complete and undivided. Mr. Mill argued, that even if the task of redistribution did fall to the new constituency, Lord Stanley need not fear that one good enough to settle all else would not be good enough to settle that. Sir Hugh Cairns said, this begged the question; but as addressed to those who profess not to object to enfranchisement anywhere, and say they object to the Bill not in itself, but only by itself, the argument is unanswerable.

The fact is, taking for granted Lord Stanley's sincerity, and for the moment, also, his impartiality on this question, his speech gives us his opinion, good for what it is worth, but not, it seems to us, an argument good for much. Ministers are of opinion that the various reforms wanted are more likely to pass at length from the realm of hope into that of reality, by entering one at a time. Lord Stanley is of opinion that they might easily get in at the door all together this time, though they have so often before stuck fast. But Lord Stanley may depend upon it they must be made much thinner if they are to enter so. A course of training under the friends he does not agree with might perhaps, it is true, bring them down to the required dimensions. We have, then, as we said, his opinion against us in this matter, and are sorry for it; but we are comforted by the true saying as to the opinion and the argument. He is there in his new uniform standing opposed to us, and he is a marksman always to be respected; but this time he has shot wide of us. "He is dam good shot," said the Frenchman in the Crimea, "but for zat time I am not attained."

We are far from denying that Lord Stanley's speech, with all drawbacks, is in parts an admirable pleading; only we like him best on his own side of a question. As a speaker he is then, at least, clear if cold, strong if bloodless, convincing if occasionally dry; in manner, as well as in some other things, the reverse of his father. He has, in many a contest, done good service already to the Liberal cause, though, singularly enough, always with his back to the enemy. But now his father's sword he has girded on, his own he has left behind him, and our fear is lest the paternal weapon, which fits him so badly, may get between his legs and give him an ugly fall.

EASTWARD.*

(*From the Spectator, April* 28)

"IN spite of the conviction that nothing new can be written about the East by a hurried tourist," says Dr. Macleod, "that all that one can say has doubtless been said before, that only the scholar, the antiquary, or the artist, can reveal new facts or new beauties, the impression still remains that we may be able to give some pleasure by telling, as by the fireside, what we saw and enjoyed to the invalid or the weary man who may be unable to digest sterner stuff. I would respectfully ask such to accompany me Eastward." (p. 2.)

If we accept this apology for writing a new book on the "Grand Tour" through Palestine, we shall derive pleasure from Dr. Macleod's book. It is healthy, hearty, appreciative, unaffected in tone, and carries the reader agreeably along. Nor do we see why his apology for writing should not be accepted, if there are readers who may be benefited as well as entertained by him, readers who have not been in the country, and who can hardly be expected to go through a course of Robinson, or even Stanley. Of course it may be said that the very thing Dr. Macleod provides has been provided abundantly before, and that no more is needed, but to us it appears that this resolves itself into a simple question of supply and demand, and on that question Dr. Macleod's fellow-traveller and publisher (Mr. Strahan) must be the best judge. Books of travel in general are not so excellent that we can affirm people ought rather to ferret out the old ones again than read new ones, which the reader can get hold of more easily, and the writing of which affords, we may presume, pleasure, and probably profit, to a new writer. Literature for the passing hour is a distinct need and demand of our high-pressure, busy age, and if we want it, we must accept it as it is and professes to be.

Accordingly we think the following remarks exceedingly sensible:—

"Like most travellers, I had 'crammed' to some extent before leaving home, and brought a box of books with me and sundry articles and pamphlets to study on the spot. But finding my time short, and impressed with the utter impossibility of forming a sounder opinion on controverted questions in Jerusalem than in my own room at home, I vowed to separate myself from any of the party who mentioned 'the tower Hippicus,' one of the bones, a sort of hip joint, of great importance and of great contention, in the reconstruction of the old skeleton. I preferred to receive if possible some of the living impressions which the place was fitted to impart—to get, if possible, a good fresh whiff from the past—an aroma, if not from Jerusalem, yet from nature, unchangeable in her general features, as revealed on the slopes and in the valleys of Olivet, or in the silent recesses around Bethany. I succeeded in doing so, at least to my own satisfaction, from the moment I dropped 'the tower Hippicus.' Within the walls, if we except perhaps the Temple area, that one grand spot of surpassing interest in Jerusalem, there is not a street which either the Saviour or His Apostles ever trod. The present roadways, if they even followed the old lines, are above the rubbish which many a fathom deep covers the ancient causeway. There is not one house standing on which we can feel certain that our Lord ever gazed, unless it be the old tower at the Jaffa gate. So let us for the present dismiss every attempt to associate *that* past with the Jerusalem which now is. The heavens above, and the hills around, not the streets beneath, are the same" (p. 127-8.)

Indeed, though the pilgrim to Jerusalem on entering it be realizing the dream of his childhood and later life, he may at first find himself farther from the realization he dreamed than he has ever been. The ordinary surroundings of a modern Arab city, and the conversion of holy places (even if genuine) into "lions" by professional persons for professional purposes, all this clashes rudely with and dispels the imagination he had cherished. So that in every point of view, antiquarian, imaginative, or devotional, it is scarcely worth a traveller's while to go to such places as Jerusalem for a day or two days, unless (which indeed is the simple fact in many cases) he only wishes to say he has been there. After some time the novelty of the actual scene before the eyes wears off, the broken image gathers its fragments again within, and the physical features of the spot no longer disturb, but lend their own reality to the calm and solemn picture of the imagination. Even in regard to the Mount of Olives, Dr. Macleod says:—

"To take in this view at first was impossible. One repeated to himself, as if addressing a person asleep or half idiotic, 'That is the Mount of Olives! that is the Mount of Olives! Do you comprehend what I am saying?'—'No, I don't,' was the stupid reply; 'I see that hill, and I hear you repeat its name, but in the meantime I am asleep and dreaming; yet as I know that I am asleep perhaps this half-intelligent consciousness hopefully prophesies a waking-up."

This is genuine and well put. The Mount of Olives does not differ from other Syrian hills, and we cannot at first take the physical rock and earth and trees and do what we please with them, although when we have once in solitary communion associated this hill, and the other as yet undesecrated natural features of the country, with such portions of the sacred story as are proper to them, then indeed the scenery becomes as dear to us in its arid desolation as the brightest spots where our childhood may have been passed. Dr. Macleod shows his freedom from mere professional mock solemnity in his account of how he made his entrance into Jerusalem. When he passed through St. Stephen's gate, feeling that queer "feeling about the throat which makes one cough," his horse began to "slide, and skate, and tumble over the hard, round, polished stones which pave or spoil the road." His companions said:—

"Look at the Pool of Bethesda! See the green grass of the Temple area! We are going to enter the Via Dolorosa! But how could I take in the full meaning of the word, when with each announcement a fore-leg or a hind-leg of my horse went off in a slide or drew back with a shudder, and when the horrors of broken bones became so present as for a moment to exclude all other thoughts? Such is life!" (p 121)

And so, having no cant about him, our reverend traveller represents it in Palestine, cracking his jokes there as he would anywhere else.

Dr. Macleod made only the ordinary tour. He had a short time to do it in, and he did not go out of the beaten track. His course was the usual one from Marseilles to Alexandria; he saw the Pyramids and Cairo, but did not go up the Nile; he made a hasty excursion to Suez and the Wells of Moses, then took steam to Jaffa, so proceeding to Jerusalem and upward to Beyrout, whence he just ran over to Damascus in an omnibus (!)—which the French have established on an excellent road of their engineering. How things are changed! This latter journey only took him about twelve hours. From Jerusalem he likewise visited Hebron and the Dead Sea.

Of course he met with no adventures in the danger and bandit sense of the word. For excitement of this kind we must look to other regions than the grand tour through Syria. We must look at least to Italy, or Greece, or to London when garrotters are lively. Some horsemen indeed charged down on Dr. Macleod, lance at rest, looking wild and savage, shouting "Bachsheesh!" but Dr. Macleod, Orpheus-like, tamed the wild creatures by putting his musical snuff-box on their heads, when their faces softened, and they said, "Taib, taib," "Good, good." The probability, however, is that these were really robbers in their mild way, since Dr. Macleod tells us that they turned out to be "a detachment of Turkish police." Neither is there any "roughing it" on the grand tour—tent travelling, with your staff of dragoman, cook, sais (groom), muleteers, in that country at the proper season being simply the most luxurious life conceivable, if you can comfortably ride a few hours every day. It all comes back when you are at home before that "inward eye which is the bliss of solitude" as pure delight, and if you have had time and inclination when there to dash your pilgrimage with a spice of experience and adventure which does not form an indispensable ingredient in the routine of all dragomen and cockneys before and after you, your delight is the keener and more rare. We must not conclude without expressing our sympathy with Dr. Macleod in his chivalrous defence of the Djemel (camel) against many calumniators, whose pretended knowledge of him is evidently an imposture. Our feelings were much wounded by Mr. Palgrave's unsympathetic language about him in his otherwise charming and noble work on Arabia.

The most interesting part of Dr. Macleod's book is perhaps that relating to the Haram-esh-Sherif, where he does concern himself a little with antiquarian details. Though allowing full weight to Mr. Fergusson's and Mr. Finlay's arguments in favour of the dome of the rock being built over the true Holy Sepulchre, he suggests the difficulty to his mind of believing that Joseph of Arimathea should have got possession of that huge rock, occupying so remarkable a position, within 150 feet of the Temple wall, should be allowed to cut out the first tomb in it, and to bury Christ there—that he, a timid man, should have been bold enough to do so, overlooked, as the spot must have been, by "the fanatics who condemned Christ and the Roman soldiers who executed Him." (p. 158.) We will only add that we think the book will be found pleasant reading, enhanced in value as it is by some very fair illustrations from photographs taken by Mr. James Graham

* *Eastward.* By Norman Macleod, D.D. London; Strahan.

"FAS EST AB HOSTE DOCERI."

(*From the London Review, April* 28.)

THERE are few things which tell more in a man's favour than the having made an agreeable impression upon people who were disposed to give him the cold shoulder. The mischief is that the gap between self-satisfaction and self-conceit should be so very narrow that almost the first thing a man does when he has reason to congratulate himself on a success for which he hardly dared to hope is to step across it. There has seldom been a richer example of this unfortunate truth than the singular turn which Brother Ignatius has given to his Roman experiences. That erratic, but, no doubt, well-meaning person, issued, early in the year, what we suppose we ought to call a pastoral, informing the faithful that his valuable life hung upon a very slender thread, that, in order to convert that thread into less precarious material, it was necessary that he should take a trip to foreign parts, and that, in order to take that trip, he must have money. This last conclusion was so very self-evident, and its corollary—that, as he had ruined his health in the propagation of certain views, those who sympathized with those views, and had paid a cheaper price for their faith in them, should pay the little bill for the possible recovery of his health—so successfully commended itself to the *tiers etat* of the English order of St. Benedict that, in a short time, Brother Ignatius was able to announce his immediate departure for the Holy Land, *via* France, Italy, Rome, Naples, and Malta. This decidedly agreeable trip—not cheap under any circumstances in these days of railroads and hotels—was made a very expensive trip by the company of a lay-brother, of a nursing sister, and of the little boy vulgarly known as the infant Samuel. With this following, Brother Ignatius started from England at the end of January. "The Father" travelled in the full costume of a lord abbot of the order, with his ring on his hand and his pectoral cross gaily flashing on his breast, and with, we presume, the mitre and crozier—disjointed, of course, like a patent parasol or a fishing-rod—in his portmanteau. The lay-brother wore the peculiar toggery of his species; the little Samuel was clothed in a linen ephod, or, more vulgarly speaking, a white cassock, with a blue ribbon and medal about his neck; and the sister—the only one of the party either fish, or fowl, or good red herring—wore the costume of her kind over the way. However anachronistic the party may have looked in a first-class railway carriage of an express train, or in a handsome suite of apartments in a fashionable hotel—both which were necessary bulwarks of the abatial dignity—the holy convoy arrived safe in Rome late one night in Carnival week, and at once proceeded bodily to the English Roman Catholic college, and knocked up the rector. To many simple persons this seemed a great impertinence, considering the peculiar position of Brother Ignatius towards the Roman Communion, and the fact that he brought no introduction but himself. But, possibly, the right reverend abbot had in his mind the text about coals of fire. At any rate, he was courteously received by the kind-hearted gentleman who presides over the English college, and recommended to the Minerva Hotel as a suitable lodging. The proprietor of the Minerva, however, happening to have a salutary fear of a little regulation just then in force, making it penal to travestie religious attire during Carnival time, and being aware that for a *bona-fide* monk and a *bona-fide* nun to travel together with a little child there was no precedent in the range of his ecclesiastical memory, he washed his hands of them by a prompt refusal to hear any of their host-bewitching offers. They accordingly migrated to the English quarter, and were there received by Herr Fritz of the Allemagne, to whose larger sympathies they probably seemed—as they had probably seemed to the good people of the north of Italy—the pioneer birds of that promised summer when every monk should have his nun.

From a first-floor suite in this hospitable abode Brother Ignatius wrote a modest request for a student of the English college to pilot him about Rome. The too-courteous rector sent a student who had not only been a Cambridge man, but also a clergyman of the Church of England—a graceful act barely appreciated by Brother Ignatius. In the company of this gentleman, Brother Ignatius visited the principal Benedictine monastery of Rome. To the good brothers he seemed a moral gorilla, and they handled him and examined him much as we should handle and examine one of that renowned species if we were quite sure he would not bite. One Benedictine bishop literally turned the poor brother about, examining back and front in the most disrespectful manner, considering that he was a mitred abbot, and, shrugging his shoulders, patted him on the back, as who should say, "Poor fellow, he has no tusks, you see!" By a brother abbot he was treated with a comical pity, through which the poor man never seemed to see. Others looked at him with kindly but sorrowing eyes. Others, as the monks of St. Paul's, disclaimed all family connection by refusing to admit him into their house. One only, a "bould" Irishman, bad him be off to his native woods. The sister fared even worse. The privileges of her sex were denied her, and her request to be allowed to inspect a convent was met by a refusal to admit her without superior orders. But Brother Ignatius aimed at something higher than a few monks and a stray bishop. He must see the Pope, and the Pope consented to be seen. The showman had orders to bring the menagerie to the palace. Time must now and then hang heavily at the Vatican as at less spiritual palaces, and the camericre and the prelates of the Chamber were as like to enjoy a raree show as the Princess Beatrice or the Prince Imperial. So Brother Ignatius and his convoy went to the Vatican, but the minor beasts were not deemed of sufficient consideration to enter. Nor was he himself received in the private room, as are other Christians, be their views what they may, and even Turks, infidels, and Jews, for that matter. The creature was ordered to be kept in the ante-chamber till it should be the pleasure of his Holiness to pass that way, and meantime the cameriere and the prelates could have their stare at him. His Holiness is a kindly man, and he did not keep him long. The Pope's first word of greeting would have been plain enough to any one less conceited of his cause than Brother Ignatius, provided he understood Church Latin, which "the Father" apparently does not. The Pope laid his hand on the shaven crown, and took hold of the monkish dress, saying slowly—"*Mi fili, cucullus non facit monachum.*" He went on in French—a language not understandable by Brother Ignatius—"You were one of those who signed the address to me about corporate reunion, were you not? Have you seen the answer? If you read that you will find the way in which you can become a true monk. You must pray—*doce me veritatem tuam.* You call it *doce*, don't you." The Pope then directed one of the prelates to give Brother Ignatius a copy of Cardinal Patrizi's reply to the address, which had been already done, and looking pitifully on the wan and wasted being who crouched at his feet, overcome by his feelings, he added a tender word or two more in the same direction, blessed the rosaries and medals which the poor soul had carried there for the purpose, and left him. Later on, seeing him still in the palace, his Holiness gave him a medal. A more perfect union of a complete snubbing of all the claims and pretensions of the monk with a Christian tenderness for the man, it would be difficult to imagine.

Brother Ignatius then led the rest of his convoy into St. Peter's, and lifted up his baby novice to kiss the famous bronze foot of the well-known statue of St. Peter. On the following Sunday he did, indeed, go out to communion to the early service at the English church, but he did not omit to go afterwards to Mass. At the English church he received an unpleasant rebuff through his lay-brother. This worthy man, according to his wont, walked into the vestry, and astonished the curate by asking to go to confession. The curate declined, on the plea that unless the brother had murdered his grandfather, or committed some similar enormity, there was no necessity to go to confession. The good brother demurred to this reasoning—he must have his confession, or go without his communion. The scene that ensued was a little funny. The stout, bewhiskered curate sat down in his surplice, and Brother Philip began his confession. He commenced by accusing himself of want of fidelity to his monastic vows, which, by the bye, are taken in that interesting community on the first day of entry. This was too much for the curate, who, starting up with an asseveration that the Church of England knows nothing about monastic vows, sent the Brother disconsolately out of the vestry. On Ash Wednesday Brother Ignatius was invited to dine at the Dominican Convent of Sta. Sabina. As every one who has ever had the courteous attention of that body, when visiting their exquisitely situated old place, is well aware, these monks are men of the very straitest sect of the Dominicans. The dinner would, therefore, be hardly satisfactory to a man of the world, considering the day of the year. But to Brother Ignatius it would naturally commend itself, and at least the suave and placid manners of his hosts would be consoling to him Oddly enough these very manners were destined to cut prematurely short his agreeable stay in Rome. Brother Philip, who accompanied him, was so much struck by the contrast between the simple and even life of a place which so many men had made their home for years, and the monkery at Norwich, where fresh faces appeared every month, and from which every one was ready to run the moment he found that he could not be his own pope,—that he there and then declared his intention of giving up his allegiance, and of swearing fidelity to the new master. It is possible that Brother Philip was assisted to this conclusion by the telling fact that at the hour of noon on a strict fast day there was food and plenty of it—meagre as it was—while his *confreres* in merry England would have to wait through a shivering winter's day till six o'clock in the evening. The contrast between his own lot and the lot of those over the way was thus forcibly impressed upon him, and Brother Philip, being one of Nature's philosophers, sagely observed, when relating his experiences, that "he didn't see no merit in killin hisself." But Brother Ignatius carried off his rebellious subject, and by some moral thumbscrew or other succeeded in reducing him to obedience; for when his friend of a few days called at the Allemagne the next morning as usual, he was reported gone to Naples by an early train.

Now it will strike the densest reader that in all this there is sorry material for getting up a crow. Brother Ignatius, however, thinks differently. Not only has he got up a crow, he has positively gone off into pæans. "A strange event has happened to-day. Our English order of St. Benedict has been blessed in *me* to-day by the Patriarch of the West. Of course his Holiness desires that we should submit to the Church of Rome, but I am convinced that he wishes us God-speed in the Church of England!" This specimen is sufficient. Verily, Brother Ignatius must have been recreating his mind by reading poor Hawthorne's tale of the Voyage of the Argonauts, until he believed that he too could see through a millstone. In order to support his view of the case he is obliged to suppress unpleasant facts, and to give a very mangled account of his interview with the Pope. The excuse for him is that he really did not understand what the Pope said to him—his feelings were highly wrought, and Latin in an Italian mouth is not always recognisable by Englishmen even better educated than Brother Ignatius, though of his ignorance of French he need not have been ashamed, as it is a fault unhappily too English. We need scarcely say that in calling attention to this blunder on his part we have had neither the wish nor the intention of attacking Brother Ignatius because his views and ways are views and ways with which we can have no possible sympathy. To our thinking Brother Ignatius has quite as much right to set up a monkery at Norwich as the Irvingites have to set up a temple in Gordon-square, or as Dr. Manning has to build a cathedral at Westminster—provided he can pay his way and is not interfering with the rights and conveniences of other people, and can square with his own conscience the consequent defiance of that authority which he is supposed to have sworn to obey. Our complaint against Brother Ignatius is quite of another kind. We blame him for having introduced a canon which is likely to make life very unpleasant. For what is to become of us if when we show courtesy and pity to any wild visionary who has worn himself to a wreck in the very spring time of his days, we are to be straightway set down as co-operators in his madness, and well-wishers to his schemes? It is a little hard to have our kind actions twisted in this fashion. But this is the fate which the persons who were kind to Brother Ignatius in Rome have brought upon themselves by acts not only innocent but praise-worthy. They saw before them a young man with intellect and refinement about him, worn to the bone in the effort to prosecute a visionary scheme almost single-handed. There was a daring about his story, and daring and pluck somehow find their way to every generous human heart. And it is a rare sight in these days to see a man wasted almost to death in pursuit of a high though an erroneous ideal. So they dealt gently with him, and treated him much as one would treat a sick and fevered child. They had not meant to smile at him—the very lornness of his condition won for him their tender consideration. But Brother Ignatius has made the stupid blunder of mistaking pity for sympathy, forbearance and courtesy for the right hand of fellowship. We thank him for reminding us of our own liability to make the same mistake, and for warning us off a quicksand by his example. We correct his statements thus late, because he is now so well on his way that the correction can do him no injury in the eyes of his worshippers. But we think that he will do wiser next time he is under similar circumstances not to commit over again the same stupid blunder. He has only himself to thank if, next time he visits Rome, those who were the other day so courteous to him should pass him by on the other side.

GOOD ADVICE.

(*From the Saturday Review, April* 21.)

IT requires a highly cultivated moral nature to be able to accept with perfect graciousness a proffered tract. It is not flattering to your dignity to feel that a perfect stranger has picked you out at first sight as a human being whose soul is in a very bad way indeed, and the immediate impulse of the natural Adam is to snub the aggressor for his impertinent suggestion. A life spent in the exercise of every virtue and restraint would probably teach a man to curb his instinct of self-defence, and to treat the solemn little warning with imperturbable composure. We ought, in theory, to feel thankful to any one who appears solicitous about our soul, just as much as if he were solicitous about the state of our tongue; and, though it is unnecessary to let the amateur physician have a sight of either, the true philosopher will be able to meet the inquiry in a kindly spirit, and to inform the inquirer that everything is going on as well as can be expected under the circumstances. It cannot after all be, at the outset, a cheerful occupation (though it becomes natural enough in time to those who enter on it) to go about the world giving away accounts of converted poachers, and poking up every one to see if they know where they are going to. If some Tract Society would only publish an authentic account of the way in which prigs or bores first nerve themselves to take to it, it would be an interesting contribution to the history of missionary labour. The thing begins in a laudable ambition to set about doing somebody good, and a lady whose time hangs heavy on her hands will soon feel that giving away blankets is not such a high and worthy employment as giving away good advice. Her first essays are made upon the poor. Most poor people, especially in the country, can be got to take anything, provided only it is offered them by their richer neighbours; and the poor seem so receptive and amenable that it is quite an encouragement to go a little higher, and to try and practise on the rich. In the outset, the young enthusiast is usually a little bashful, and commences operations by dropping the story of the converted poacher furtively out of a carriage window, or leaving it, when no one is looking, on the table of some railway waiting-room. The next step is to send it anonymously by post, and in a disguised handwriting, to those of her acquaintances or neighbours who seem from general appearances to need it most. But this modest wish to escape publicity presently wears off, and it becomes comparatively easy to present the gift in person to the casual stranger. It is clear that the converted poacher can do no one any real harm, and it is always possible that his happy history may do some one good. It is worth while, therefore, to take the chance, and any little rebuff or annoyance which occurs at intervals during the process of distribution is only a sort of humble martyr's crown which it is the young missionary's business to be willing and proud to wear. To be perfectly consistent, she ought not indeed to confine herself to the distribution of tracts. The promiscuous distribution of pills might be justified and recommended upon similar grounds; and, if once authorized by custom, would become very popular with feminine distributors. No sensible person ought to be offended at being offered a really good pill, and there would be this advantage about the distribution of pills, that the production of a pill-box does not necessarily seem to imply a religious superiority on the part of the pill-giver. A man may want one without knowing it, or, if he does not want it now, the time may come when he will want it. At any rate it can do no harm to offer it, and though tracts have this additional value, that they are designed to minister to the mind, it is better to the body than not to minister to anything at all. Both sorts of ministration may accordingly be undertaken from a genuine desire to promote the welfare of one's fellow-creatures, and in theory it would appear harsh and unkind to meet any such medicinal overtures with rudeness or discourtesy. Tracts and pills, after all, are only what is meant for good advice, disguised, as the case may be, either in print or in sugar. And it seems doubtful, from a moral point of view, whether we ought to sneer at either in the presence of the donor. The philanthropist who wishes to go through life giving as little pain as possible will be as careful not to hurt the feelings of an enthusiast as he would be to avoid hurting a caterpillar, and will politely pocket for the moment anything that is presented to him in the way of suggestions or admonition. Some persons might think it was a man's bounden duty in such a case to remonstrate with the intruder. This does not seem so clear. At least it would only be equivalent to returning pill for pill, with the certainty that the remonstrance would be entirely thrown away. Controversy with a tract distributor, or any other distributor of good advice, is not likely to do the distributor any sensible good; and if he likes to spend his time in the distribution, it is, after all, no business of ours.

Good advice is a thing which ought doubtless, on rare occasions, to be fearlessly and frankly given, and yet it is one of those good things which are proverbially almost always valueless. An attempt to reform the character of our neighbours, and to alter the current of their lives, cannot be said to be altogether a forlorn hope, because every now and then it does by a miracle succeed. The phenomenon of conversion, though exceptional, is not utterly unknown, and for the best of reasons. The law of habit is probably the strongest law of our moral nature. Habit is the lord of life, and the combination of motives which leads to action in any single case, the next time it presents itself, produces a similar effect more easily and quickly. Soon habit becomes a second nature, and the motives which at first had to overcome a sort of *vis inertiæ* within us before they resulted in action end by influencing us instinctively and immediately. It is on this account, as ancient philosophers teach us, that education is so important. It presides over the formation of habits themselves, and whatever presides over the formation of habits has in its hands the direction of our future career. The reason why conversion is occasionally possible is, on the other hand, tolerably plain. Habit, though powerful, is not omnipotent, for, if it were, men would be at the mercy of their early training, and it would be as difficult to change character as it is to warp the growth of a tree. It rests originally, indeed, on a combination of motives, but the motives that make up the combination do not invariably include among them all the motives that may conceivably move us. Some are left outside, dormant, or even undiscovered. Some that are even included figure amongst the rest, it may be, in a sleepy kind of way, and are not what they might be if they were thoroughly aroused. It is never, therefore, certain that we may not at any epoch in our lives call into activity some new motive which only requires to be awakened in order to become completely predominant. It is by hitting on some such fresh power within us that habits, however indurated, are every now and then broken or dissolved. And there are periods in the history of all of us when, from some undiscovered cause, we are more susceptible than usual to this internal commotion, which is to the moral character what a revolution is to a State. The commotion is not, indeed, universally productive of advantage. Conversions to evil, though infrequent, are not unknown. A man who has lived for years in temperance or sobriety, in his maturer age falls under the sway of some passion which tears him loose from his moorings, and sends him adrift. But the infrequency of this spectacle, as compared with the comparative frequency of the converse, is due to the fact that good habits are more firmly and reasonably set, in general, than bad ones. The former imply an original moral struggle, during the course of which temptations have been conquered and passions brought under control, and it is not often that an enemy once thoroughly defeated is able to regain the upper hand. But habit, on the contrary, seldom involves the previous defeat of virtue. Virtuous impulses are less instinctive and less clamorous than the instincts of passion; they do not loudly proclaim themselves or hurry us away in spite of ourselves. They may easily exist without ever having been noticed. A man may be wicked without having listened to and positively decided against the appeal of virtue; but he cannot be virtuous without having heard and dismissed the claims of vice. Judgment given in favour of good habits is accordingly less easily reversed, for it presupposes a complete hearing and determination of the cause. It is therefore true, as a general proposition, that when habits are once formed they are usually broken to some good purpose; and the possibility of contending even against this inveterate tyranny with success justifies, in theory, the giving of good advice. The missionary may, by good luck or good guidance, disturb from its lethargy of years some admirable motive in the bosom of his hearer that has never yet been energetic, far less been hitherto thoroughly discussed and put down.

The first essential to success in so philanthropic a mission is that the authority of the person who gives the good advice should be unimpeachable. Before he gets a hearing he ought to be able to show that he has a right to be heard. In order to obtain credit for this authority, he must convince us, first, that he knows something about the subject; and, secondly, that he is himself a person who merits that respect which none deserve who do not practise what they preach. The casual tract-distributing young lady only, at best, persuades those whom she assails of the latter fact. Clergymen of an aggressive turn usually fail to do much more. We feel that the gentleman in a white necktie, who is so urgent in talking to us about the next world, means well, and is a well disposed person; but this only constitutes a part, and a feeble part, of his title to be listened to. The next thing he has to show is that he understands what he is talking about, which he cannot do unless he understands a good deal about this world as well as about the next. And his honest interference in our affairs makes him start at something of a disadvantage. It is, *prima facie*, doubtful whether a man who takes it so quietly for granted that he has something of importance to communicate is not deficient in judgment or good sense or knowledge of his subject. Before very long, unless he is a clever fellow, the enthusiast puts himself out of court. He has only considered the matter from his own point of view, and has evidently never seen that his point of view is limited. Supposing, for example, that his hobby is the wickedness of balls and theatres. If he thinks them wrong, he obviously does not frequent them; and, if he does not frequent them, he can scarcely know as much about them as those who do. It turns out that his want of familiarity with them has led him from a distance to exaggerate their evils, and to neglect altogether the bright side of the picture. If he offers us, on the other hand, a short and instructive narrative of the death-bed of a pious washerwoman, he places himself in an equally palpable dilemma. Either he thinks it will do us good, or he does not. If not, it is absurd to offer it to us. If he does, he at once proves that he is ignorant enough to believe that the pious end of a washerwoman has some bearing on the religious problems that present themselves to an educated person. And a man who can believe this is evidently little better than a monomaniac. It is pure waste of time to enter into a discussion with him, and if we do so, it is for the sake of that courtesy and those very good manners against which his presumption is an offence. If, lastly, he repudiates these narrow and somewhat obsolete methods of forcing his opinions upon us, he still assumes the position of a teacher who has something valuable to recommend to our notice. The position is an invidious one, and challenges attack. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, it turns out that his assumption is purely baseless. He starts from premisses which do not embrace all the premisses that bear upon the point, or he merely repeats over again what has been said much better by others, with whose arguments we are familiar. If the account we have above given of the process of conversion be approximately correct, it is certain, even if he is in the right, that the only serious chances he can have will be with those who are thoughtless or who are ignorant. We feel that he has no business to take it for granted that we are either. Thoughtlessness with the educated is a rare phenomenon; ignorance can only be dispelled by one who is better informed than ourselves. His attack, therefore, amounts to an assertion either that we are living in pure recklessness as to what is right, or to an assertion that he is better instructed on intellectual or religious subjects than we. Either of these assertions is more or less of a crime against good sense and decency, and the man who makes it in an off-hand way to the first stranger he meets merits a rebuff. Yet if the rebuff is administered he thinks it hard. His intentions, he says to himself, were so good. The proper answer to this apology is, that though his intentions are good, his ignorance or his conceit is anything but good. Before proposing to teach the world, it was his business to find out what the world already knew. Religion does not command any one to be ignorant, nor is it an excuse for that Pharisaical self-satisfaction which is akin to ignorance. His religious feelings may be genuine, but they no more warrant him in offering us a tract than in offering us a slap in the face. To decline it with the equanimity with which one declines a pinch of snuff is perfectly allowable from every moral point of view. To accept it with composure is, as we have observed, the high privilege of the true philosopher.

It is an irritating feature about most of the good advice which it is a man's misfortune to receive, that it is given by way of satisfaction to the donor, quite as much as to benefit the recipient. People get into a vague way of thinking that it is their prerogative to go through life "doing good." No term is so commonly or so abominably misused. It means, in the mouths of the majority of those who use it, the employment of their imperfect moral judgment upon their neighbour's business. This yearning to have a finger in every moral or spiritual pie is seldom disinterested. It is dictated less, perhaps, by a wish to benefit one's species than by a wish to gratify one's own cravings after influence and missionary work. A similar phenomenon is often seen in more worldly matters. A morbid desire to interfere with or to influence others is more lightly excused by one's own conscience if one is able to argue that, after all, the interference is meant to be exercised for the advantage of those on whom we force it. The consequence of this is that half the good advice pressed upon us in worldly matters is purely bad advice. People begin to advise without qualifying themselves for the post of adviser. A cynic might not unnaturally come to the conclusion that no gratuitous advice at all is worth having. When a man wants it, he can always ask for it; and if doctors and lawyers were animated with a passion for advising gratis, their counsel would be given with less sense of responsibility, with less discrimination, and therefore to less purpose. Doctors and lawyers, however, have this merit, that they have at least studied the question on which they offer their opinion. Amateurs, whether in theology or in business, cannot always say as much. There are two pieces of good advice which might perhaps be offered in return to all those who are about gratuitously to give good advice to others. The first would be, not to give it. This recommendation, however, will never be followed until the moral character of would-be advisers is permanently reformed. It would be too distasteful to be popular. The second is, not to give good advice until one is quite sure that one has it to give, and that one is not preaching to a person who knows more already about the matter than we can tell him. Polonius, in virtue of his paternal dignity, had a right to give Laertes as much advice as he could carry. Polonius, however, or indeed Polonia in a railway carriage or in a drawing-room, gratifying his or her ambition to be of some influence in the world, is of less service to society than Polonius or Polonia would bear patiently to be told.

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BANKS.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).

—*Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 by the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL: SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) in 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
ROBERT T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
BHUGHWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
TRIBHOWUNDASS JUGJEEVUNDASS, Esq.
JEHANGEER RUSTOMJEE MODY, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS. The Bank of England. The Bank of London.
Paris Bankers. Messrs. HOTINGUER & Co.
Solicitors. Messrs. KELLY, HORE, and MANISTY.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.
BRANCHES { London....J. R. R. Davison, Esq., Agent. Calcutta....Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs. Hotinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange:—

Bills on London	at 6 months' sight	1s. 11¾d.	per Rupee.
Do.	at 4 do.	1s. 11⅝d.	do.
Do.	at 3 do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
Do.	at 2 do.	1s. 11¼d.	do.
Do.	at 1 do.	1s. 11d.	do.
On Demand		1s. 10⅞d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.
Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 7 "

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ¼ "
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ "

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.

By order of the Board,
Bombay 15th May 1866. DAVID McCULLOCH, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854. Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE Co. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.
On London.
" France and the Continent of Europe.
" Egypt.
" Calcutta.
" Madras and Pondicherry.
" Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
" Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
" Sydney and Melbourne.
" Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).
CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FRANCIS BOYKET, Esq., (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
J. A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
D. BIRCH, Esq., (late Accountant General, Bombay.)
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).
M. H. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., Bombay.)
General Manager.—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
Acting Manager.—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai and Melbourne.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—Elphinstone Circle.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight		2s. 1d.
4 do.	do.	2s. 0¾d.
3 do.	do.	2s. 0½d.
2 do.	do.	2s. 0½d.
1 month's	do.	2s. 0¼d.
Demand on Bank of England		2s.
On Ireland and Scotland		1s. 11¾d.
Circular Notes		1s. 11¾d.

The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies re-established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 per cent.
" " 6 " ... 5 " "
" " 12 " ... 6 " "

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills: otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 25th April 1866.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight	at 2s.	1d	per Rupee.
Do. " at 3	at 2s.	0½d.	"
Do. " Demand	2s.		"
Do. Scotland "	2s.		"
Do. Ireland "	2s.		"
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	1s.	11¾d.	"

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand	2	per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 months' sight	3	" "
Do. 6 "	4	" "
Do. 12 "	5	" "

The interest on the class of Deposits at payable fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 21st May 1866.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

બોમબે ટરેડીગ એડ બેંકીગ આશોશીએશન લીમીટેડ.

INCORPORATED WITH LIMITED LIABILITY AND REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857 AND VII. OF 1860 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.
OFFICE—No. 9, CHURCH STREET, FORT.
Capital Twenty Lacs of Rupees, in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase to Rs. 5,000,000.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIKE, Esq.
BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
Treasurers and Managers.
Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE and SONS.
Secretary.
Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.
Accountant.
Mr. JAMSETJEE DADABHOY WADIA.
Deputy Accountant.
Mr. CURSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY.
EXCHANGE.

The Association purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong, at the rates of the day.

ADVANCES.

The Association grants Loans against Government and other Securities, and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits—
Subject to 3 months' notice 5 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. 7 do.
Do. 9 do. 8 do.
Do. 12 do. 9 do.

All Letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.: Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
Bombay, 10th March 1866.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.
Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s. 1d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 2s. 0¾d.	"
3 do.	at 2s. 07/16d.	"
2 do.	at 2s. 0¼d.	"
1 do.	at 2s. 0⅛d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)	at 2s. 0d.	

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.
Bombay, 1st June 1866. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED)

—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.
Subscribed Capital *One Million Sterling,* in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.
HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
INSPECTOR OF BRANCHES IN INDIA:—DAVID LANCASTER, Esq.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, Jubbulpore, Benares, Darjeeling, Nynectal, and Debroghur (Assam).
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.
EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	at 2s. 1d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 2s. 0½d.	"
3 do.	at 2s. 0½d.	"
2 do.	at 2s. 0½d.	"
1 do.	at 2s. 0½d.	"
On demand	at 2s. 6d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland	at. 1s. 11¾d.	"
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	at 1s. 11¾d.	"

The Bank draws upon its Head Office, 76, King William Street, London, and on the Union Bank.

Government Securities are purchased and sold, also Bills on England, Calcutta, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee; *and on every large Town in India,* Australia and Continental Europe, also on *Alexandria, Cairo,* and *Baghdad.*

The Bank draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.

The Bank will transmit Bills direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.

The Delhi and London Bank undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of Shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the Interest or Dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly when authorized so to do, and remit the same by its own Bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a Commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 at two per cent. per annum. Interest is also given on *fixed* deposits half yearly:—
At 6 per cent. requiring twelve months' notice of withdrawal.
At 5 ditto, nine ditto.
At 4 ditto, six ditto.
At 3 ditto, three ditto.

Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS

Are granted on approved personal and other Security on the usual terms. For further particulars apply to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.
J. FRED. PRIGGEN, Manager.
Delhi and London Bank, Limited, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 3rd April 1866.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE ....CALCUTTA.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..........ONE MILLION STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£250,000.
BEING PAID UP ....£250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs. Berradaile, Schiller & Co.
WILLIAM ANDERSON, Esq, of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Merchant.
DOORGACHURN LAW, Esq., of Messrs. Prawnkissen, Law & Co.
HEERALAUL SEAL, Esq., Zemindar.
P. P. SEIN, Esq., Merchant.
M. RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.

LONDON BOARD.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
SIR JOHN P. GRANT, K. C. B. (late Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.)
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)

London Bankers.
The Bank of England,
and
London, and Westminster Bank.
Offices in London .... No. 80, King William Street.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at favourable rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.
National Bank of India, Bombay 10th May 1866.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH,
With power to increase.

OFFICES—No. 10, RAMPART ROW.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
HURBUM NURSEY, Esq. *Chairman.*
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEEOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, on the following terms.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.
Office hours ....10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 31st Oct. 1865. SAMUEL W. READ, Accountant.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL.—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.
HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened).

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London	at 6 months' sight	2s.	1d.	per rupee.
"	4 "	2s.	0½d.	"
"	3 "	2s.	0½d.	"
"	1 "	2s.	0½d.	"
"	on Demand	2s.	0½d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand		2s.	0d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent.		1s.	11¾d.	

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 ½ per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 4 " "
12 " " 6 " "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.

If to be paid in India a commission will be charged at ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
T. G. YOUNG, Manager.
Church Lane Street, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1865.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).

—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Paid up Capital 5,900,000.
OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.
Board of Directors.
PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
SAPOORJEE ARDASEER PANDY, Esq.
Auditor.
J. L. BRODIE, Esq.
Solicitor.
W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight		2s.	1d. per rupee
3 do.	do.	2s.	0½d. "
2 do.	do.	2s.	0½d. "
1 do.	do.	2s.	0½d. "
Demand.		2s.	0d. "

Drafts for amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " " 6 " "
12 " " " 8 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—

On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.

On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.

On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.
Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
D. MACPHERSON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 17th April 1866.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.

—*Incorporated with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*
CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Reserve Fund TEN LAKHS.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq *Chairman.* | DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
ANDREW GRANT, Esq., | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
E. GRIMM, Esq.
Auditors.
ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | HENRY BROOKE, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.
EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight	at 2s.	1d.	per Rupee.
" 4	do.	2s.	0½d.	"
" 3	do.	2s.	0½d.	"
" 2	do.	2s.	0½d.	"
" 1	do.	2s.	0½d.	"
" On demand	do.	2s.	0d.	

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat, and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.
Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £250	2s.	0½d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0½d.	"
" 3 do.	2s.	0½d.	"
" 2 do.	2s.	0½d.	"
" 1 do.	2s.	0½d.	"
On demand	2s.	0d.	"
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
On Ireland do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.	1s.	11¾d.	

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
" 3 " ... 4 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 18th April 1866.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).

ધી ઇંડીઅન પેનીનશુલા, લંડન, અંડ ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ).

दि इंडीयेन पेनिनसुला, लंडन, अंड चाइना ब्याक (लीमीटेड).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.
Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of 200 Rupees each,
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CRORES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
Branches, 1 Hare Street, Calcutta, and 48 and 49 Gresham House, London E. C.
Board of Directors.
ARDASEER HORMUSJEE Wadia, Chairman. (B. and A. Hormusjee.)
SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART.
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq.
London Bankers.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
H. J. MARSDEN, CHIEF MANAGER.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at the current rates of the day.

DEPOSITS.

Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
2 months certain ... 4 per cent.
3 " ... 5 "
6 " ... 6 "
12 " ... 8 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ¼ per cent.

Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices, Elphinstone Circle.

Hours of business—10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.
Offices, Elphinstone Circle Bombay, 18th April 1866.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).

ધી બેંક આફ હીંદુશથાંન ચાઇના જેપાંન (લીમીટેડ).

दी ब्याक अफ हीदुसथान, चाइना, यड ज्यापान (लीमीटेड)

CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.
Called up..................................£1,000,000
Paid up 861,000
Reserve Fund...............................103,000
Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT. COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
HON. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.
EDINBURGH BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
William Forbes, Esq., of Melwyn.
Patrick Arkley, Esq., of Doninald.
James Mackintosh, Esq., jun., of La Mancha, and late of Calcutta.
John A. Macrae, Esq, W.S., 39, Frederick Street, Agent.
Henry Turner, Esq., Inspector of Branches.
Committee in Bombay.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Bankers.
LONDON ....The Bank of England.
Do. ....The National Bank. (Established 1835.)
Do. ....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.......The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER..The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND........The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND.........The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.

Drafts on *The Banks of England,* on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to	12 months' notice of withdrawal	6 per cent. per annum.			
Do.	9	do.	do.	5½ do.	do.
Do.	6	do.	do.	5 do.	do.
Do.	4	do.	do.	4½ do.	do.
Do.	3	do.	do.	4 do.	do.

Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.

If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.
Bombay, 14th Dec 1865. A. THOMSON, Manager.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

—AGENTS in Bombay for the FIRE BRANCH FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Church Gate Street

THE MARITIME INSURANCE COMPANY

(LIMITED).—*Capital—One Million Pounds Sterling.* HEAD OFFICE IN LIVERPOOL. AGENTS in Bombay
Church Gate Street. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

—Subscribed Capital, One Million Pounds Sterling. Agents in Bombay, FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Church Gate Street.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.—

The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance, against loss by fire on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.
2nd April 1866.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums	1862	300,690	15	11
Do.	1863	341,668	3	2
Do.	1864	406,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of		64,735	10	8

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for	1860	73,150	18	6
Do.	1862	105,703	1	11
Do.	1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September 1864.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.—ESTABLISHED 1821.

Directors.
Charles Evans, Esq., Chancellor of the Diocese of Norwich, President.
Edward Steward, Esq., Vice-President.
George Durrant, Esq. | C. E. Tuck, Esq.
R. J. H. Harvey, Esq. | D. Dalrymple, Esq., M. D.
H. S. Patteson, Esq. | W. R. Clarke, Esq.
H. Browne, Esq. | G. E. Simpson, Esq.
W. C. Hotson, Esq. | C. J. Cockburn, Esq.
Secretary.—Sir Samuel Bignold.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Society are now prepared to take Fire risks at the current rates of premium.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Agents for the Society.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE undersigned is prepared to grant Policies on behalf of this Office to the extent of Rs. 20,00,000 on all first class steamers at current rates of premium.

Claims are payable at the option of the assured either in India, China, or London according to the established usage of Lloyds.

G. F. HENRY, Acting Agent.
P. & O. S. N. Co's Office,
Bombay, 29th July 1864.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by REMINGTON & Co., Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

—HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL: £2,000,000.

Trustees.
Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq. ......Liverpool.
Christopher Burhell, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq. ....Liverpool.
DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
Bernard Hall, Esq., ...Liverpool.
Chairman of London Board.
Henry Fowler, Esq. ....London.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq ....Liverpool.
Thomas Cardwell, Esq ....London.
Wm. Aitkin, Esq. ....London.
Jno. Bateson, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Thomas Ridgway Bridson, Esq....Bolton.
Wm. Dalglish, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Kenneth Dowie, Esq ....Liverpool.
Henry Duckworth, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Jno. Graham, Esq ....Birmingham.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq ....Liverpool.
Dadabhai Naoroji, Esq ....London.
William Hind, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Patrick Hunter, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Robert W. Kelley, Esq. ....Liverpool.
George B. Kerferd, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Jas. R. Leishman, Esq. ....London.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq. ....Edinburgh.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq. ....Glasgow.
Jas. A. Picton, Esq ....Liverpool.
R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq ....London.
Archibald Robertson, Esq..............London.
Jno. Stewart, Esq. ....Aberdeen.
Christopher J. Thomas, Esq.........Bristol.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.................Liverpool.
Rogers Waterhouse, Esq..............Liverpool.
Actuary and General Manager.
James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq. ......Liverpool.
Secretary.
Jno. Elphick Leyland, Esq. ....London.

The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other fire class offices.

For further information and particulars apply to
LAWRENCE & Co., Agents in Bombay.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,

No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS,
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "BARODA."

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Equipment of Infantry. Compiled by Captain M. Petrie, Topographical Staff. Forming Part V. of the Series of Army Equipments, &c, Colonel Sir H. James, R. E, Director. Printed by order of the Secretary of State for War	3	12
The Resources and Prospects of America, ascertained during a visit to the States in the Autumn of 1865. By Sir S. M. Peto	5	12
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Lady Audley's Secret. By Miss Braddon	1	8
The Guerilla Chief. By Capt. M. Reid	1	8
Jane Eyre: an autobiography. By C. Bell	2	0
Shirley: a tale Do.	2	0
The Professor Do.	2	0
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Wuthering Heights and Agnes Grey Do.	2	0
The Tenant of Wildfell Hall. By A. Bell	2	0
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London Journal, Vol. 41...	3	8
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The Arabian Nights. Illustrated	3	12
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Renan's Life of Jesus	1	2
Moore's Lalla Rookh	0	12
——— Poetical Works...	3	12
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Scott's do.	2	12
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A Practical Grammar of the Sanscrit Language, for the use of early students. By Prof. Benfey.	5	12
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——— The Three Musqueteers...	1	8
——— Marguerite de Valois: an Historical Romance...	1	8
——— Twenty Years After...	1	8
——— The Count of Monte Cristo...	2	0
——— The Vicomte de Bragelonne. 2 vols.	3	12
——— The Lady with the Golden Hair...	1	8
Hajji Baba of Ispahan—Adventures of...	1	8
A Woman's Ransom. By author of Grandmother's Money...	1	8
Bulwer's a Strange Story; and the Haunted and the Haunters	1	8
——— What will he do with it? 2 vols.	3	0
——— My Novel. 2 vols.	3	0

26th May 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMP, AGUE, FEVER, RHEUMATISM, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, COUGH, &c.

—The Original CHLORODYNE, invented by RICHARD FREEMAN, Pharmaceutist, is allowed to be one of the greatest discoveries of the present century, and is largely employed by the most eminent Medical Men, in hospital and private practice, in all parts of the globe, and is justly considered to be a remedy of intrinsic value and of varied adaptability, possessing most valuable properties and producing curative effects quite unequalled in the whole *materia medica.*

It rapidly relieves pain, from whatever cause, will be found to allay the irritation of fever, to soothe the system under exhausting diseases, and to give sleep without producing any one of the unpleasant feelings so commonly arising from the use of opiates.

In CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, and DYSENTERY, its effects are most signal; conclusive evidence of the value of it, in these affections, is afforded by the following from

The Right Honourable EARL RUSSELL, who graciously transmitted to the Inventor of Chlorodyne, Mr. R. FREEMAN, and to the Royal College of Physicians of London, the following:—

Extract of a Despatch from Acting-Consul WEBB, dated Manilla, Sept. 17th, 1864:—

"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be CHLORODYNE, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. BURKE I have saved several lives."

Numerous Testimonials from the most eminent Members of the Medical Profession, enclosed with each Bottle; also full and explicit Directions for Use. Manufactured by the Inventor, RICHARD FREEMAN, 70, Kennington Park Road, London, S., Sold in Bottles, ½ oz., 1s. 1½d.; and 1½ oz., 2s. 9d. each, by all Chemists.

CAUTION.—Beware of Spurious and Deceptive Imitations. The genuine has engraved on the Government Stamp, outside each bottle, "FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE." Be not persuaded to buy any Substitute.

To be obtained in Bombay of Messrs. ROGERS & Co. and Kurrachee, Mooltan, &c., Messrs. BUDGETT & Co.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Secret Suffering Overcome.—Many maladies exist which the patient resolutely resolves to bear in silence rather than expose the infirmity to the dearest friend. No application can compare with Holloway's cooling and healing Ointment for the relief from pain and curative results it gives in piles, fistulas, and kindred plaguing complaints. A former martyr writes thus:—"I suffered under a very severe attack of piles for upwards of six months. During that period I paid more than ten pounds to doctors, without deriving the slightest benefit from their advice, when I determined to use your medicines in place of their prescriptions. A very moderate supply of your peerless Ointment and Pills sufficed to cure me thoroughly."

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows

—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE, just landed, Moet and Chandons'

first quality CHAMPAGNE,
Quarts.........per dozen ...Rs. 40
Pints ....per 2 dozen... " 42
J. A. BROWN & Co.
13, Meadow Street.

KEYL & Co., Bordeaux.—Messrs. GADDUM

& Co., Agents for the above Firm, have just received a fresh supply of the following carefully selected WINES and BRANDIES:—

		p. doz. qts.
CLARET	Médoc	Rs. 12
	St. Laurent or St. Estèphe	15
	Pauillac Supérieur	18
	Chateau Beltasse	20
CHAMPAGNE	Moët & Chandon's Sillery—qualité supérieur	35
	Roederer Carte Blanche	45
COGNAC	Vieux Pale	18
	Tres-Vieux	25
	Tres-Vieux Champagne	35

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, WINES, as follows:—

Champagne............Quarts and Pints, in 1 dozen cases.
Moselle .... do. do.
Hock .... do. do.
Sherry .... do.
Port .... do.
Claret .... do. do.
Brandy .... do.
SILLAR & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned,

Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S (Edinburgh) well known Wines,
Fine Pale Sherry in 3 Doz. cases qts. Rs. 27 per Doz.
do. do. 29 "
Superior Port in 3 & 2 Doz. cases qts. Rs. 27 "
" " 2 " pts. 14 "
Old Tom Rs. 20 "
EWART, LATHAM & Co.
1st September 1865.

LEGGATT & Co. have the following WINES:—

CHAMPAGNE, extra quality	per dozen qts.	Rs.	40
Do. do. do.	" "	"	30
SHERRY, good	" "	"	30
Do. pale	" "	"	25
Do. do.	" "	"	18
PORT WINE, some years in Bottle	" "	"	26
Do. a fine old Wine	" "	"	22
Do. a good Wine	" "	"	18
TENT WINE	" "	"	29
BRANDY, Pale	" "	"	36
Do. do.	" "	"	26
SPIRITS—Hollands	" "	"	15
LIQUEURS—Cherry Brandy	" "	"	36
do.	" pts.	"	16
Noyeau	" qts.	"	34
No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret	" "	"	21
No. 3, a full flavoured Do.	" pts.	"	8
Breakfast... Do.	" qts.	"	12

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.

(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY LIMITED, Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz. Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	90
Do. " Do.	49
Do. " a Crown	30
Do. " Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints...	21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40
Do. do. Pints	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co	36
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown Pints	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co	36
Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine Still Red Seal	18
Do. Fine Still Blue Seal	30
Do. Superior Still Green Seal	40
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29
Do. Golden, Do.	29
Do. Green Seal	33
Do. Vino Fino	29
Do. Red Seal	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33
Claret Light Capsule	15
Do. do. Pints	8
Do. Yellow Seal	23
Do. Red Do. Pints	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32
Port, Black Seal	26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34
Do. Brand a Crown	24
Old Tom, Red Seal	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	36
Do. Pints	19

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
1st January 1866.

Established in Bombay in 1842.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. solicit

that orders for their well known Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, from their friends in Western India, may be sent
In BOMBAY .... to Messrs. Rogers & Co., and to
" Eduljee Pallonjee (for Native Traders).
" POONA .... " " Rogers & Co.
" Secunderabad.......... " " Hajee Curreem & Co.
" Kamptee, Seetabuldee, &c. .... " " Cursetjee & Co.
" Kurrachee .... " " Budgett and Hughes.
" Calicut .... " " Hirjee & Co. (1)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNES in quarts and pints:—
In three qualities. (2)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRIES are selected with the greatest care and especially for a tropical climate. (3)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CLARETS are Pure Wines of the Choicest Vintages and Growths. (4)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PORTS in quarts and pints, are Vintage Wines. (5)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MOSELLE AND HOCK, (in quarts and pints) either Sparkling or Still, are from the best known Houses in Germany. (6)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s OLD PALE COGNAC, so well known and appreciated as to have created fraudulent imitations by unscrupulous Traders, thereby compelling the adoption of a Trade Mark, on Bett's Patent Capsule over the Cork. Our original Heart-shaped Label has also a Trade Mark, the copying either of which is Felony. (7)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BEST LONDON OLD TOM, and OLD JAMAICA RUM, need only be compared with similarly named spirits shipped to India to be preferred to them. (8)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY from the most approved Distilleries. (9)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CORDIALS are Luxardo, Wynand Fockink, and Heerings, shippers well known, and who excel all others in the manufacture of them. (10)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PRICE LISTS and TERMS will be forwarded on application to any of our Agents as above named; and enquiries will be cheerfully answered if addressed to their Export House in LONDON, 44, Mark Lane, E. C., or by their BORDEAUX HOUSE, Place du Champ de Mars. (11)

TO MESSES AND LARGE CONSUMERS

—10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.—TREACHER & Co. (Limited) beg to intimate to Mess Presidents and Up-country Customers, who order extensively for the MONSOON SEASON, that a discount of 10 per cent. will be given for Cash payments.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) would draw attention to their Purveying Department, which is kept replete by all perishable Articles, arriving by each Overland Steamer, such as Invalids' and Children's Food, Fish, Game, English Vegetables, Soups, Potted Meats, Dessert Fruits, Marmalades, Jams, Bacon, Ham, Cheese, &c., &c., every Article being guaranteed.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) confidently recommend their quarterly shipments of selected Sherries, Champagnes, Clarets, Spirits, &c.

	Per doz. Qts.	Pts.
SELECTED SHERRIES.		
Finest Amontillado, a choice dry Wine ...Rs.	42	0
Superior Dinner Sherry, Black Seal	33	0
Good Dinner Sherry, White Seal	28	0
Good Dinner Sherry, Bronze Seal, full-bodied	28	0
PORTS.		
Best quality, a matured Fruity Wine, (suitable for Invalids) Black Seal	30	10
Second quality, Red Seal	24	10
CLARETS.		
Chateaux Margaux ...Rs.	34	0
Leoville	28	0
St. Julien	22	0
Medoc	16	9
Medoc Petit	12	0
CHAMPAGNES. *Packed especially for India.*		
Superior quality by F. Geisler and Co. ...Rs.	44	24
Superior quality by Cunliffe, Dobson, and Co.	44	24
Mumm's, best dry	44	24
MOSELLE, HOCK, AND SAUTERNE.		
Finest Sparkling and Still, by Demhard and Jordan Coblentz	40	21
Sauterne, best	26	0
SPIRITS.		
Old pale Cognac (the well-known heart-shaped label) in cases of 1 dozen ...Rs.	30	0
Good, second quality	24	0
Gin Old Tom, by Boothe	20	0
Do. do. by Swan and Boord	20	12
Do. Holland in square bottles (15 bottles in case)	30	0
Whiskey, Kinhan's LL	21	0
Rum, superior Old Jamaica (imported by ourselves)	20	0
LIQUEURS, &c.		
Curaçoa, best Amsterdam, Quart Stone Bottles	42	0
Maraschino un Zara	50	0
Noyeau, Cream de (Dumenil)	30	0
Absyinthe (Neuenburg)	24	0
Varmouth (Noilli Prat and Co.)	21	0
Cherry Brandy (Copenhagen)	30	15
Ginger Wine by Crabbe	20	0
Ginger Cordial and Brandy	24	12
Orange Hokoca Bitters	24	12

BEERS.
Allsopp's by Friend.
Bass' by Cameron and Saunders and others.
Tennant's by themselves.
STOUTS AND PORTERS.
Guinness's Dublin, double extra.
Barclay Perkin's by themselves.
Tennant's do.
Allsopp's by Friend.

Prices of Beers and Stouts vary with the market and quantity required, and whether for cash payments.

N B—Priced Catalogues on application.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.—A basin of

water is all that is required to produce the most brilliant and fashionable colours on Silks, Woollens, Cottons, Ribbons, &c., in ten minutes, by the use of JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES. Twelve colours. Price 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s. per bottle. These Dyes will also be found useful for imparting colour to Feathers, Fibres, Grasses, Seaweed, Ivory, Bone, Wood, Willow Shavings, Paper, also for Tinting Photographs and for Illuminating. May be had of all Chemists throughout the World.

Wholesale Depôt:—19A, Coleman Street, London.
⁂ Liberal Discount to Dealers.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL,

No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

JUST RECEIVED OVERLAND,
PER STEAMER "MALTA,"
VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS,
WARRANTED FRESH AND SOUND.
Not sold in smaller quantities than those mentioned.
TERMS—CASH ONLY.

		Rs.	a.
FLOWER SEEDS, in packet of 20 varieties*	...Rs.	5	0
Fine double German Balsams...	...Per ¼ ounce	1	8
Heartsease	ditto.	0	8
Carnations	ditto.	0	8
Mignionette...	...Per ½ ounce	0	8
Scarlet Tom Thumb Nasturtium	ditto.	0	4
Coreopsis Tinctoria	ditto.	0	4
Crimson Candytuft	ditto.	0	4
Convolvulus Major	ditto.	0	4
Nemophila insignis	ditto.	0	4
Eschscholtzia Californica	ditto.	0	4
Sweet Peas	...Per ounce	0	8
VEGETABLE SEEDS, in packet of 20 varieties†	...	5	0
Do. in packet of 36 varieties‡	...	15	0
PEAS, Rising Sun	...Per lb.	1	4
———Champion of England	... Ditto.	1	4
———Veitch's Perfection	...Ditto	1	8
CABBAGE, Early York	Per ounce	0	12
———, London Market...	...Ditto	0	8
———, Nonpareil	...Ditto	0	8
CAULIFLOWER, London	Per ½ ounce	1	8
CUCUMBER, Southgate	...Ditto	1	0
———, Long prickly...	...Ditto	1	0
———, Stockwood	...Ditto	1	0
———, Handglass	...Ditto	2	0
RADISH, Wood's frame	Per ounce	0	4
———, long scarlet	...Ditto	0	4
———, red turnip	...Ditto	0	8
———, white turnip	...Ditto	0	8
———, olive shaped salmon	...Ditto	0	12
TURNIP, red top stone	...Ditto	0	8
———, white ditto	...Ditto	0	8
———, early Dutch	...Ditto	0	8
———, Yellow Malta	...Ditto	0	8
———, Early Six Weeks...	...Ditto	0	8
———, Snowball	...Ditto	0	8
BEANS, French§	.. Per ½ lb.	0	12
BEET.—Lindsay's Superior dark red	...Per ounce	0	8
KNOLECOLE	ditto	0	8
WATER CRESS	ditto	1	0
LETTUCE.—White Cos	ditto	0	12
——— Bath Cos	ditto	0	12
——— Drumhead...	ditto	0	6
ENDIVE.—Green curled	ditto	0	12
ONIONS.—White Spanish, James's Keeping, and White Globe	ditto	0	6
CELERY.—Crystal white, and Ivey's Nonsuch	ditto	0	8
CARROTS.—Early French Horn	ditto	0	
——— Early English, James's middle, Altringham, Long Surrey, and long orange	ditto	0	4
BROCCOLI.—Walcheren, and White Cape	ditto	0	12
——— Purple Cape, and Early Covent Garden	ditto	0	8
AGE, Thyme, Marjoram, and Summer Savory	ditto	0	6

Orders for the above are requested as early as possible, in order that the Seeds may reach their destination before the setting in of the wet weather. No order will be attended to unless accompanied by cash. All parcels will be sent "bearing," unless cost of full banghy postage is included in cash order in payment for the Seeds. Whether sent "bearing" or "prepaid," the banghy charge for parcels is the same.

28th April, 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

* Mignionette, Red Lavatera, Mixed Convolvulus Minor and Major, Silence Pendula, Mixed Sweet Peas, Yellow Lupine, Centranthus Macosiphon, Purple Candytuft, Clarkia Pulchella, Venus's Looking-Glass, Larkspur, New Yellow Miniature French Marigold, Campanula Pentagonia Alba, Saponaria Calabrica, Double Mixed Poppy, Lupinus Hortwegi Albus, Entoca Wrangeliana, Leptosiphon Densiflorus, Nolana Atriplicifolia. Weight of parcel, 20 tolas.

† Parsnip, Celery, Cabbage (2 sorts,) Radish (2 sorts,) Endive, Knolekole, Lettuce (2 sorts,) Beet, Broccoli, Spinage. Weight of parcel, 100 tolas.

‡ All the above; also Cress, Scarlet Runners, Broad Windsor Beans, Early Long Pod Beans, Mustard, Vegetable Marrow, Scotch Kail, Hardy Green Colewort, Brussels Sprouts, Walcheren Broccoli, White Spanish Onion, Savoy, Cauliflower, Peas 2 sorts, &c. &c. &c. Weight of parcel 350 tolas.

§ Robins' egg dwarf, Canterbury dwarf, white dun dwarf, Newington wonder dwarf, dark dun dwarf, black speckled dwarf.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—At the

Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

Just landed ex Barque *Anazi* and *Premchund Roychund.*

A very elegant new four-seated Boat shaped open Carriage on C. Springs with very rich Mounted lamps, and furniture, pole bar, &c, Hammer, Cloth and a spare driving Box, built to order expressly for India, by Silk and Sons of Long Acre and is worthy of inspection.

Three very handsome new English-built Malvern Dog Carts, with Patent leath Dash, Enamelled leather Apron, painted Brown, light green and dark blue, with handsome lamps, by McNaught and Smith, expressly built to order for the undersigned.

Just landed ex-*Hannibal.*

Two very handsome English-built Brougham, with surrounding venitian lamps, pole, and shaft, by Andrews, Southampton.

One first-rate English-built Cab Buggy, with lamps, by Barker of London.

One Ditto on C. Spring, with lamps, by W. Kinross.

One Ditto Canebody Ditto, by T. Starton.

One Ditto very neat Park Phaeton, with rumble and spare moveable Board for Horse-keeper, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by E. Kesterton, Long Acre.

One Ditto high Wheeled Malvern Dog Cart, painted dark green, with lamps, by McNaught and Smith.

Just Landed ex-*Mahaluxmee.*

A very light new English-built single Horse four-seated Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses in front, with lamps and shaft, by W. F. Thorn.

A very small and handsome new Waggonate, with lamps and shaft, by Newton.

Two new full size Miniature Broughams, with Circular Glasses on front, lamps, pole, and shaft, by Kesterton, Long Acre.

Just Landed ex-*Mary Stenhouse.*

A very handsome and light English-built Cab Buggy on C. Spring, with lamps, by Jones, of Southampton, expressly built to order for India.

Just Landed ex-*William Ritson.*

A very handsome and neat English-built Mail Phaeton, with lamps and shaft, by W. F. Thorn.

One second hand fashionable George the Fourth headed Park Phaetons, with a moveable driving coachbox and hind seat to it with lamps. A neat commodious, by E. Davis, Long Acre, London.

Just Landed ex-*Oberon.*

Two very handsome new Malvern Dog Carts, with leather flash boards, aprons, patent leather wings to sides, trimmed shaft with patent leather, plated rod to sight and flash board, lining with cloth, and lamps, by McNaught and Smith, and Newton, Long Acre.

Two very light four-wheeled Dog Carts, with moveable Umbrella, by E. Davis of London.

2 very neat English-built Mail Phaetons, by Jones Hall & Sons.

A do. self-driving do., by Andrews, the both Carriages imported in January last.

Just received per last Overland Mail.

Few all-bone hunting Whips, with plated hammers and hall marked silver Mount, 1½ yard thong.

Few Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Jockey's Whips, some with braided all white bone plain hall marked silver Mounts and some engraved silver wire.

JUST UNPACKED.

A few very best and strong English-built Child's Perambulators, with and without moveable Silk Umbrella.

Just Landed.

A few Iron Carriage Lifter for greasing any kind of Carriages.

ALSO,

One second-hand single Horse four-seated Miniature Brougham, with lamps and shaft.

One Ditto, Dog Cart, with lamps, by McNaught and Smith.

ALSO JUST UNPACKED.

A few sets of very best and highly furnished fresh leather and double Stages, Carriage, Buggy, and Dog Cart Harness with round and flat Reins, warranted, Plated on white Metal, by Thorn; also a few Hogg Skin Hunting Saddles, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Riding Whips, assorted Gold and Silver Mounted Buggy and Carriage Whips, a few Leather Sockets for Whip Clips, large and small size Carriage Rugs, Steel Pole Chains, and Leather Pole pieces, a few pairs of Buggy and Carriage Lamps, &c.

ALSO,

Several others new and second-hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the room of the undersigned.

Charger or Raising Horse for sale.

A very handsome fast-trotting light Bay Charger or suitable for Raising Horse, aged 3 years, high near 15, perfectly sound, to be seen on a hour previous notice to the undersigned.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned, on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent.
Bombay, 28th May 1866.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMPS, SPASM, FEVER, AGUE, &c.

—CAUTION.—CHLORODYNE.—VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR W. P. WOOD stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the statements of the Defendant Freeman were deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say they had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely; and mean no other than Dr. BROWNE'S.—See *Times,* July 13, 1864. Subsequently confirmed by the trade at large.—See the *Lancet,* April 8, 1865. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

DR J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times, when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively.

EARL RUSSELL has graciously favoured J. T. DAVENPORT with the following:—Extract from a despatch from Mr. WEBB, H. B. M.'s Consul at Manilla, dated September 17, 1864—"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be Chlorodyne, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. Burke, I have saved several lives."

Affidavits from medical men from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera, stated that—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

From A. MONTGOMERY, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in neuralgia, asthma, and dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when all other medicines had failed."

Important Testimonials from numerous Medical Men accompany each Bottle.

SERIOUS RESULTS HAVE ARISEN FROM THE USE OF SPURIOUS CHLORODYNE.

CAUTION.—Always ask for "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE," and see that his name is on the Government Stamp.

Sold only in bottles at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. by all Chemists.
SOLE MANUFACTURER—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London.
Agents for Bombay—TREACHER and Co.
Agents for Calcutta—SCOTT, THOMSON, and Co.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA is the

great remedy for acidity of stomach, headache, heartburn, indigestion, sour eructations and bilious affections. It is the Physician's cure for gout, rheumatic gout, gravel, and other complaints of the bladder, and in cases of fever and feverish irritability of skin it produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms a Delightful Effervescing Saline and Aperient. Prepared by DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

CAUTION.—Ask for "DINNEFORD'S" MAGNESIA, and see that "DINNEFORD & Co." is on every Bottle and Label.

Agents—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Poonah, and Byculla.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., 7, Church Gate Street.

NOTICE.—The public are hereby respectfully informed that the firms of Messrs. M. E. MEHRJEE & Co., and Messrs. JOHNSTON & Co. both of No. 7, Church Gate Street, having been amalgamated, the business of the two firms will henceforward be carried on under the name and style of MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. Constituents of both firms will oblige us by using the above style of address in future communications.

M. E. MEHRJEE & Co.
JOHNSTON & Co.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 30th May 1866.

On TUESDAY next, the 5th instant, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will submit to Public Auction.
17 Cases superior English Claret.
2 " " Sherry.
4 " Dr. J. G. Ayer & Co.'s Sarsaparilla.
2 " Dr. De Phugh's Cod Liver Oil in imperial Quarts.
100 Dozen Port Wine in Quarts.
100 Dozen " Pints.
18 Dozen Ginger Wine.

Also a quantity of superior Stationery, Quills, Steel Pens and other Miscellaneous Goods, such as Camphor Wood Trunks, Desks, Deed Boxes, &c., &c.

EX "HIMALAYA."—Just landed, and now

exposed for sale, a selected Invoice of the undermentioned goods:—Best Brittannia Metal Tea-pots, sets of Block Tin Covers, Deed Boxes with superior Tumbler Locks, Garden Tools in chest complete.

A selection of the following new and popular Games:—Prince of Wales' Game, Royal Star, German Ball, Parlour Ringelett, Puff and Dart, Skittles, Parlour Aunt Sally, Outward Bound, Young Naturalist, Royal Quartette, La Belle France, Prince and Princess.

Stationery.—Best White Blotting Paper, Blotting Pads of the following convenient sizes:—Demy Folio, ½ to Demy Folio 1/8th Demy Folio, Office Ink in pints, half a quarter pints. Copying Presses of sizes.

Fishing Tackle, with best Rod and Lines, and an assortment of Gut Hooks, Double and Single Gimp Hooks and Winches.

Patent Mincers and Sausage Machines, admirably adapted for Private Families, Messes, and Hotels.

A small consignment of superior Eau-de-Cologne.

Elegant Perambulators with Hoods.

A choice selection of Champagne in Quarts and Pints. Brandy of the best brands, and superior Sauterne.

ON COMMISSION.

Johnson's Stereoscopic Views of places of note in the Western Presidency.

One excellent Cottage Piano, with all the additions necessary to an article of the description, fitted for the East Indies, by Sprague of Finsbury, London.

Firth and Sturdy's Brandy, highly recommended. A very small quantity now left.

Just received a fresh batch of superior Neilgherry Tea.

A small consignment of Potash, just landed and in excellent order.

One excellent Jubbulpore Tent, 18 by 18 with 3 feet Verandah all round—only sold because the owner has no use for it: may be seen on giving a fortnight's notice.

A few dozens Mixed Tweed Hats of the latest fashions and shapes, Carriage Sun Shades, assorted Perkins, Brother Sam Scarfs, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Church Gate Street, 1st June 1866.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., Nos. 12 and 13 Apollo Street.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

Several American 8-day, Daily, and Alarm Time Pieces and Clocks of different shapes, round shaped gilt Clocks, Bronze Table Argand Lamps, Water Filters, few Rolls of Oil Floor Carpet of different sizes, Fireproof Treasury Chests, Copying and Stamp Presses, Brass Letter and Weighing Scales, Jars of Currant Brandy Fruits, Pearl Barley, Biscuits Cracknel, Fruits, Japanned Tin Hand Lamps, spare Moons and Bottoms, Lamp Ball, Boxes of Candles, few Sets of Wire Meat Safes &c., Furniture, such as Couches, Chairs, Tables, Chiffoniers, Book Cases, Book Shelves, Screws, Writing Desks, and Tables &c., 11 Hunting Saddles and Hunting Whips, &c.

SALE ON COMMISSION.

Just landed ex-*Strongbow.*

A new double-seated Miniature Brougham painted Blue, Trimmed Blue Silk Taborette and Silk Lace to match, Vinetians in Doors, quarters and back moved with a plated rod, pole, splinter-bar, and shafts, hind standard and footman holders, lamps, &c., by "Robert Ness" of Aberdeen.

A first-rate Miniature Brougham for one horse, by Black and Sons, London. It is only just arrived ex-*Anazi,* and was expressly made for a European gentleman.

One light English-built Sociable Carriage with double folding hood, rich plated lamps, pole, and blue silk linings, &c.

A new Stanhope light Gig.

Few sets of best plated-mounted single and double Harness.

To be seen at Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Street.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 4th June 1866.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF DHOLLERA COTTON.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the depot and by the order of Cullianjee Ookarda, on the Cotton ground near the Cooperage, on account and at the risk of Messrs. Leggatt & Co.—

101 Candies of Dhollera Cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. of the purchase money must be paid at the time of sale—all further conditions and particulars will be made known at the time of sale.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.
IMPORTANT TO COMMANDERS OF VESSELS, SHIP CHANDLERS AND OTHERS.
(To close an account.)

28 Coils best Galvanized Wire Rigging, 1½ to 5 inches thick.
66 Do. Russian Cordage, 1½ to 7 inches thick.
100 Do. Fine Spun Yarn.
60 Do. Ambro Mar, House Line.
Bombay, 4th June 1866. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT & Co.

SALE OF PIECE GOODS, GRAIN, &c.

On THURSDAY next, the 7th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Boree Bunder Station, a large quantity of Grain, consisting of Wheat, Bazery, Grain, Linseed; a few packages of Piece Goods, Bar Iron, Bricks and other sundries.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Just landed ex-*Premchund Roychund.*

Two first-rate new Malvern Dog Carts built by McNaught and Smith, of Worcester, complete, with handsome plated Lamps, Cushions, Waterproof Apron and Key; also a few sets of superior plated-mounted single Harness.

BENNETT & Co.
No. 5 Forbes Street, Bombay, 4th June 1866.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale of Piece Goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Longcloths, &c., &c.

500 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
200 " " Domestics.
300 " " T Cloths.
2 Cases Picture and Oil Paintings in Gilt Frames.
8 " of Wood Screws.
14 Bags Rice.

By order of the Trustees of Mr. Nowrojee Ardaseer Daver.
5 Cases of Note papers.
An assortment of Marble Slabs for Round Tables, Dressing Tables, Tombs, &c., &c.

On account of Cowasjee Sorabjee.
C S—1/12—5 Cases Plate Glass.
4 Pieces Looking Glasses.

Abdoolally Ahmedjee.
A H H—1—1 Case Amber Beads.
H S—175/76, 272/74 } 4 Cases Beads

Moolna Sarafally Vallibhoy.
270 Reams French Foolscaps.

Abdoolcurim Abdoolally.
J D W—66/67, 80, 83, 85 } 5 Cases Pink Postpapers.

Jairam Ghella.
*—2115/17—2 Cases Venetian Beads.

D. Sykes & Co.
J C—27/44—1 Case Night Lamps with Portrait of Sir Cursetjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Kt., and Bomanjee Hormusjee Wadia.
2745—1 Case Glass Boxes with Portrait of do. do.
2770/71—2 Cases Ruby Glass Tops and Bottom of different views.
2928/30—3 Cases Lustre Drops with Spangles.
2231/2—2 Cases Glass Pans.
2933/35—3 Cases Glass Chains, Tulip's, Rosets and Ornaments.
2971/77—5 Cases Chandeliers of 6, 8 and 12 Lights.
2978/80—3 Cases Wall lamps 1, 2 and 3 Lights.
2981/82—2 Cases Table Do 3, 4 and 6 Lights.
G V—458/60—3 Cases Gilt Frames.

Aba Fakira.
H & C—1/76—16 Cases Globe Lamps.
U F—1/13—3 Cases Tumblers.

By order of Messrs. Cohen & Co, and on account and at the risk of Essajee Carimjee, 2 Cases 500 M. Super Military Percussion Caps.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co will sell by Public Auction, by order of Chandbebee, widow, and on account and risk of Khutree Moosa Jooma at Bhoosary Molla, or called Baloo Sarung Street, at 4 P.M., all that piece of ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises standing on the Fazendary ground belonging to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bt., situated without the Fort of Bombay in Bhoosary Molla or Baloo Sarung Street, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 25, containing by admeasurement nine feet and four inches in breadth and sixty-six feet in length, be the same little more or less.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Forbes Street, 4th June 1866.

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